The New-York Times.

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ALABAMA.

THE CONDITION OF THE RACES.

HOW THE NEGROES ARE TREATED BY THE WHITES—THE SHARE SYSTEM—A BLACK MAN AT HOME—IMMORALITY AND SUPERSTITION—"CONJURE DOCTORS" AND LOVE CHARMS—CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS—WILL THE NEWLY-ELECTED GOVERNMENT RESTORE PEACE AND PROSPERITY?

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOUNT MEIGS, Ala., Sunday, Nov. 8, 1874.

The social condition of the races in Alabama has been so much misrepresented by interested politicians that many persons in all parts of the country have been led to believe that the negroes, if not really in danger of being butchered in cold blood, are at least looked down upon and maltreated by the whites. It cannot be denied that many of the white planters firmly believe that the blacks are in every respect an inferior race, but that they are badly treated on that account is not true. I have been in almost every part of the State—in cities and villages and on remote plantations—and I firmly believe that the black men and women of Alabama are generally better fed and enjoy more freedom of action than any class of farm laborers in Germany or France. That they are more their own masters than people of the same class at the North is not to be disputed. It can without exaggeration be said that they come and go as they please. In the midst of the cotton-picking I have known hundreds of them to leave their work and go miles on foot to attend a political meeting, not returning for one and sometimes two days. Would they have dared do this in New-York or any of the New-England States? They are not always well clothed, it is true, but the snow never falls here, and ice is a curiosity. As stated above, they are exceedingly well fed. Corn-meal and bacon are given to them in abundance by their employers, and they are not slow in providing themselves with the fish and game which abound. Many persons will be surprised to hear that many of the negro laborers cherish the belief that they are in reality their own masters, and that they are at liberty to work or not as it suits their convenience or inclination. This feeling is no doubt to be attributed to the peculiar system under which they work and the novel relation which exists between master and servant. As already explained in a former letter, the planters soon after reconstruction, finding themselves unable to pay their laborers, agreed to furnish them with land, supplies, and implements, in return for which they were to receive a share of the crop. This system is carried out in various ways. In some cases the land-owner gives the negro one-fourth of the crop he cultivates and feeds and clothes him. Another plan is to let the laborer have one-third of the product of the land, one hundred and twenty-five pounds of bacon, and two acres of ground for his own use. In this way it will be seen that a field hand is, to a certain extent, the planter's partner in business, and, consequently, not entirely under his direction. When they do not work, the negroes say that they themselves are the losers, and no one has any right to interfere. This independence has resulted in badly-cultivated fields, small crops, and consequent poverty.

A BLACK MAN'S HOME.

In Charleston, S. C., and in New-Orleans, La., I have visited the houses of negroes who had contrived to make their children masters of many polite accomplishments. They were themselves men of education and refinement, and spoke with sense and understanding upon every question of the day. In Alabama I have been unable to find any representative of this class of colored men. The negroes here are in a condition of ignorance which is almost beyond belief. They are shockingly immoral, have no idea of the sanctity of the marriage relation, and in most cases cannot be convinced that stealing is a crime. Their cabins are often little better than pig-pens, and their children and swine wallow together in the same pool. An evening or two since I visited the homes of several plantation hands. They were all so much alike that a description of one will convey an accurate idea of the others. The house, so-called, was constructed of rough logs, and consisted of one large room. There were two windows at either end, and a large door was in the middle. In front of the door a little pond of stagnant water had collected. This was filled with scraps of decaying bacon and rotten ears of corn. At the back of the shanty a garden of some two acres had once been inclosed. I found the fences broken down and falling to pieces. The little plot of ground, which might have been made to produce vegetables enough for a New-York hotel, had been planted in cotton. This was not properly cultivated, however, and it was evident that no crop had been harvested. Here and there a few stunted plants were seen withering in the sun, trying hard to live among the weeds, which grew in rank profusion. Entering the open door, I found the cabin occupied by a man and woman and three small children. In one corner a huge bed was standing. This was covered with a white linen spread, through the holes in which a filthy woolen blanket could be seen. On the greasy floor, under the bed, a sow covered with vermin was grunting undisturbed. A broken table, a stool, and three chairs completed the furniture of the squalid apartment. When I entered the room the man and woman were just finishing their supper of corn-bread, bacon, and fresh fish, caught in the Alabama. The woman, a bad-tempered looking creature, was dressed in a torn calico gown, over which a greasy but expensive woolen shawl was pinned. She had no shoes or stockings on her feet, but her head was decorated with a bunch of many-colored silk ribbons. The man was a good-natured fellow, who had been introduced to me by the owner of the plantation as an honest and faithful workman. When he saw me he stood up from the table, and asked if there was anything he could do for me. I told him that I wanted to ask him a few questions about how the colored people lived, and he at once put on his torn hat and came to the door. "You did not raise much cotton this year," said I, pointing to the ground behind the house. "No, Sah," said he, laughing in a child-like way, "cotton wants 'tention, and niggers is powerful lazy persons."

"Mr. Sehr tells me that you, on the contrary, are a very hard-working man."

"Dat's so; to be sure I works hard 'nough when Mr. Sehr done gone watch me all day, but for ! no nigger don't work when he ain't watched. Tain't in niggers, and dey can't do it. When we gets 'nough to eat we don't care for nuffin but sleepin', and dat's God's trufe." After this candid confession Jake laughed again, and I asked him if the women were as lazy as the men. "Sure," said he, "afore the war dey did powerful work, but since freedom nigger gals is done gone crazy, and, just like the white ladies, dey don't do nuffen." "Is that the case with your wife as well as the rest?" "My wife!" exclaimed Jake; "I ain't got no wife." "Is the woman in the cabin your sister?" I asked. "No, Sah," said he, "I lives wid her dese three years now; her old man done gone left, and went to Mississippi." "And you are not married to her!" I exclaimed. "Oh, no, Sah," said he, "dat don't make no difference 'round here." Subsequently I learned that what Jake told me was true in every particular. Black men and women on Alabama plantations live together and separate very much as it suits their inclination or convenience.

NEGRO SUPERSTITIONS.

Just after reconstruction the colored people all over the South manifested a great desire to have their children educated, and to this end sent them regularly to school when teachers were provided for them. Within the last year or two the negro schools in Alabama have not been properly maintained by the Government, no effort has been made to encourage parents to have their children taught, and from these and other causes they have become very indifferent as to the instruction of their offspring. Before the war, masters who had any consideration for their slaves did what they could to render them bright and intelligent. Now the poor people have no one to care for them. As stated above, the Government does not provide them with schools. Their religious exercises consist in madly jumping and shouting in the so-called "holy dance," and, living as they do in remote and wild places, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that they are ignorant and superstitious. A thorough explanation of their peculiar beliefs and customs would fill many columns of THE TIMES. Indeed, nearly all their actions are controlled and influenced by some strange and supernatural belief. If a hog is killed on the wane of the moon they believe the flesh will dry up and the fat melt away. Soap must always be made when the moon is increasing or it will not wash clothes well. If a rabbit runs across the path of a negro at dusk he immediately makes a cross in the ground with a stick and spits in the centre of it. They will not tell why they do this, simply saying, "The cross removes the rabbit spell." Another peculiar belief is that if a duck dies in a woman's hands some sickness will surely overtake her before the next new moon. Their belief in the efficacy of charms is very strong. The other day while walking in the woods near Montgomery, I met a young negro who had a red bead and a large piece of lead fastened to a strong cord and tied around his neck. He told me that he was troubled by frequent and long-continued bleedings from the nose, and that the red bead—"blood bead" he called it—and lead had been given him by an old woman doctor. She had assured him that as long as he wore the charm his nose would never bleed again, and said he, "Sure 'nough, I hasn't had no trouble never since." Last week, in a police justice's court in Montgomery, a good-looking young negro girl appeared and wanted a warrant made out for the arrest of an old black woman named Sue Williams. "What has Sue done to you?" asked the justice; whereupon, after a good deal of stammering, the girl told her story as follows: She was in love with a young colored man who did not return her passion, and hearing that old Sue could prepare a powder which never failed to make a man love the woman who administered it to him, she went to the old woman and told her trouble. Sue told her that she would prepare a powder at once, and that it could not fail to have the desired effect. She then went into an inner room, and soon returned with a paper containing what appeared to be a few grains of white sugar. For this she charged the girl one dollar. Subsequently the powder was administered to the young man in a glass of beer, but as he had failed to show any symptoms of love for the girl she wanted old Sue arrested as a cheat. The Justice told her that he could not have Sue arrested, but that he would make her refund the dollar and prevent her from selling any more "love charms." Yesterday evening during a conversation with a well-known doctor of this place he assured me that the negroes were firm believers in what they called "love charms," and that it was a common occurrence to administer a powder to a woman to prevent her from being loved by any man but her husband. Many of the poor creatures when sick entertain the belief that they have been "tricked," as they call it, and others are sure that their illness is caused by some reptile having crawled into their body. There is one old negro on a plantation near Mount Meigs who stated positively that a "conjure doctor" has made a water snake enter his leg. This was done, he says, because he promised his old master that he would vote the Democratic ticket. Would not this be a good field for missionaries?

ARE NORTHERN MEN OSTRACISED?

Mr. "Reign of Terror" Hays and others of the same class have stated in public speeches and elsewhere that Northern men who took up their residence in Alabama were ostracised and looked down upon by the natives. I have taken a great deal of trouble to ascertain the truth in relation to this matter, and find that, like most of the Southern questions, there are two sides to it. Men like United States Senator Spencer, Ex-Congressman Buckley, Mark D. Brainard, State Senator Farden, and others of the same class, who come to Alabama to engage in politics and impose upon the negroes, are certainly looked upon with hatred and contempt. They and their wives and children are shut out from all companionship, and would not be admitted into the house of the poorest white man in the State. On the other hand, respectable strangers from all parts of the country who come here with the intention of making Alabama their home, who desire to engage in business of a legitimate character, are not only tolerated, but received with that warm-hearted hospitality for which the natives are so justly noted. In proof of this I may mention the case of Mr. Henry Faber, of Montgomery. He came to that city from New-York, and engaged in the dry-goods business. This has increased year by year, and he is now one of the most successful merchants in the place. During the war he was always a strong Union man, and since then he has been a stanch Republican. He is well spoken of and highly respected by every Democrat in the county, and for three successive terms he has been elected Mayor of Montgomery. He now holds that position, and has appointed a number of colored men to places of honor and profit. Notwithstanding this, the mass of the white people, believing him to be an honest man, support his administration and commend most of his official acts. I could relate several incidents of the same kind.

During the recent political campaign it was frequently stated by partisan speakers that the natives of Alabama had never become reconciled to the reconstruction acts, and that they were still fierce haters of the Union. This is to some extent true of a certain class of so-called ladies who, too lazy to work, spend their time in weeping over "the lost cause," and forgetting to mend their own or their children's stockings, blame the "Yankees" because they are bare-footed. Of the men of the country, however, and of the true, honest women, such stories are decidedly untrue. I have met, in Alabama, men who lost limbs fighting against the Union, who say now that they believe they made a mistake. How strong the Union feeling is among the masses of the people was well illustrated a few evenings since in Montgomery. The working men of the place had called a meeting to ratify the Democratic ticket. The opera-house was filled in every part, and Major A. R. Calhoun, who lost his leg fighting for the Republic, and who is now one of the strongest Union men in the South, was invited to speak. In the course of a most eloquent and feeling address the Major called upon those present to renounce all party feeling, to forget old differences, and to unite in one grand effort to place honest men in office. At the close of his speech he proposed "three cheers for the United States of America and the American flag," and with one accord the two thousand ex-rebel soldiers present rose to their feet and shouted out cheer after cheer for the Union and its flag. There were black men and white men in the halls and passages who could not gain admittance to the theatre, and they, too, took up the shout and cheered for their common country.

MURDERS RESULTING FROM PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES.

Much has recently been said of the insecurity of life in this State, and certain newspapers have been filled with accounts of the "outrages" which were said to have been committed upon unoffending black men and white Republicans. The falsity of these statements has now become apparent to every right-minded man. While it was necessary, however, to refute the vile slanders that were circulated relative to Alabama, it is also necessary to censure the people for this one great fault—the carrying of concealed weapons and the use of firearms to settle petty quarrels. In this State there are very few murders committed for robbery, and very few premeditated killings, but the number of men shot by friends and acquaintances in the course of personal disputes is alarmingly great. In some parts of the State it is not uncommon to hear that "Tom and Charlie got into a little muss last night; they both drew and Tom was killed." The people pay but little attention to an affair of this kind, and the man who does the killing is never punished for his crime. In Montgomery County there has not been one white man hung in the recollection of old citizens, and naturally killings often occur. The other day a planter named Ashley was killed by his nephew, with whom he had a dispute regarding a few bales of cotton. The nephew gave himself up, acknowledged that he had shot Ashley, claimed that he had done it in self-defense, was released on a trifling bail, and in an hour afterward was telling the story of the shooting to a number of friends in a liquor store. I do not believe that the men of Alabama are more blood-thirsty than the natives of other Southern States, but in the words of a well-known gentleman of this place, "They are not well enough acquainted with the gallows and the hangman." It is claimed by some that much of the trouble which has fallen upon the State was caused by Radical misrule, and it cannot be denied that offices of honor and trust have been held by thieves and scoundrels. Now, however, the Government is in the hands of the men who own the property, and it is earnestly hoped that they will so perform their duties that peace and prosperity may again be restored to Alabama.

MURDERS.

A FARMER KILLS HIS WIFE AND BURNS HER BODY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The Waterloo (Monroe County, Ill.) *Times* to-day has an account of the arrest and preliminary examination of Barney McMahon, a farmer living three miles from Burksville, Monroe County, for murdering his wife on the 9th of August last and subsequently burning her body. They had frequently quarreled, and on the 8th August last McMahon sent his children away on a visit. They returned the day following, and were told their mother had started for Burksville, since which she has not been seen or heard of. On the day of the alleged disappearance, McMahon fired a log-heap some distance from his house, and kept it burning two weeks. It emitted a terrible stench, which, when questioned, he attributed to chickens which had died of cholera. Suspicion having recently been aroused, detectives were employed to work up the case. It appears that after the log-heap was burned down, the ground was plowed over, but, on examination by a detective a few days ago, several hair-pins, small buttons, and bones, which looked like finger-bones, and part of an upper jaw-bone, with teeth attached, were found. This led to the arrest of McMahon, who was held to answer. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood. McMahon is well advanced in life, and has grown-up children.

SHOT AT A VILLAGE TAVERN IN CANADA.

WASHAGO, Ont., Nov. 13.—The following are the particulars of the murder committed in this village yesterday. In the afternoon a man named Alexander D. McDonald caused considerable annoyance in the Washago House by insulting and striking several respectable residents. After being twice ejected, and while standing with his back to the hotel a report of fire-arms was heard, and at the same moment McDonald was seen to fall on his face. On being raised up, a small wound was noticed in the back of the skull from which brain matter and blood issued. The victim died during the night. An inquest was opened to-day by Coroner Ramsay, and the investigation was of the most searching character. A witness named Polson testified that he saw Stephen Whitney, a farmer, who for years occupied a respectable position in the locality, deliberately aim and fire at the deceased at a distance of twenty feet. Dr. Ardagh, who opened the skull, found a bullet in the base of the brain. Whitney, who at the commencement of the proceedings was in the room, in the mean time disappeared into the woods east of Washago. Special constables were at once sworn in, and telegrams describing the alleged murderer were sent in all directions. Whitney is of medium size, stooped shoulders, aged about fifty-eight years, greyish hair, small grey whiskers, florid complexion, and small eyes, the left being black from a blow. The jury returned a verdict of willful murder against Stephen Whitney.

COMMITTAL OF THE SCHILLING MURDERERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The two Egners and George Rufer waived an examination in the Police Court, and were committed to jail on a charge for the murder of Hermance Schilling. The cases will come before the Grand Jury on the 1st of December.

TAXING NATIONAL BANKS.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Judge Dillon, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, in the suit of the First National Bank against Douglass County, rendered a decision to the effect that taxes can be collected from national banks whose capital stock is in Government bonds. The amount collectable from the two national banks of this city for 1873 is $13,500.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The following are the rates of mining stocks: Gould & Curry, 19; Savage, 76½; Chollar, 58; Crown Point, 45½; Hale & Norcross, 45½; Yellow Jacket, 90; Belcher, 46⅜; Consolidated Virginia, 146; Segregated Belcher, 173⅜; Overman, 54; Ophir, 79.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FALSE STORY ABOUT QUEEN VICTORIA —A BAR-ROOM INVENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 13—12:30 P. M.—The report telegraphed to New-York of the death of Queen Victoria, is utterly without foundation. It can be traced to no better origin than a Fleet street bar-room.

LONDON, Nov. 13—2:30 P. M.—In its usual announcements of movements of the Court, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon has the following: "Her Majesty will leave Balmoral to-morrow for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty is quite well."

THE KENEALY-PITTENDREIGH LIBEL SUIT—AMERICAN REVIVALISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is reported that Baron Cleasby has ordered the Governor of Millbank Prison to produce Arthur Orton, so that he may testify in the libel case of Dr. Kenealy against Mrs. Pittendreigh.

Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, have arrived in this city after a tour through Ireland, where they met with great success in conducting revivals. They will hold meetings here in Agricultural Hall.

SPAIN.

PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING CARLISTS.

HENDAYE, Nov. 13.—The Spanish Republican troops are actively pursuing the retreating Carlists. As the Government troops advance they burn the houses of Carlist sympathizers. Three hundred have already been destroyed.

BAYONNE, Nov. 13.—The Carlists have concentrated in the province of Navarre, between the towns of Vera and Lesaca. The Republican troops are marching upon them.

THE INSURGENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF BARCELONA.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The insurgent leaders Saballs, Tristany, and Miret, have entered the Province of Barcelona. The Captain General of Barcelona with a body of troops has disembarked at Rosas, Province of Gerona, for the purpose of fortifying Ampurius, and other points in that neighborhood, which are threatened with attacks by the Carlists.

DISPATCHES FROM DON CARLOS' HEAD-QUARTERS.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Official dispatches from Don. Carlos' head-quarters represent that the troops besieging Irun withdrew in perfect order.

ESTELLA THREATENED—SEVERE WEATHER—RETREATING CARLISTS FROZEN TO DEATH.

HENDAYE, Nov. 13.—Gens. Laserna, Moriones, and Portilla seriously threaten Estella.

During the retreat of the Carlists from Irun, between fifty and sixty men of the Biscay battalion were frozen to death in the snow.

THE CARLIST CAUSE BELIEVED TO BE HOPELESS.

LONDON, Nov. 14—4:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* telegram from Paris says the impression there, in circles favorable to Don Carlos, is that his cause is utterly ruined and his situation hopeless.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN FORCES—DISCONTENT AMONG THE TOOOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Hendaye, Friday evening, says: Gens. Laserna and Louia, with the main body of their troops marched to San Sebastian, after leaving reinforcements in Irun, and fortifying San Marcial. The Carlists are reappearing in small numbers.

The *Daily News* correspondent reports that so great was the discontent in the Republican army that the victory before Irun was rendered almost abortive by the withdrawal of large numbers of troops before their commanders were able to follow it up with a heavier blow at the Insurgents.

DENMARK.

EXCITEMENT IN COPENHAGEN—A MINISTERIAL CRISIS THREATENED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—There is some excitement in this city in consequence of the introduction in the Folkething by the Radical members of a motion for a vote of censure of the Cabinet.

The President of the Council of Ministers first declared that the adoption of the motion would be followed by the immediate dissolution of the Cabinet, but afterward unexpectedly determined that the Ministry should not dissolve in any event.

Debate on the motion is now in progress.

In case of disorder the population will rally around the King and the Government.

THE MOTION FOR A VOTE OF CENSURE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Copenhagen says that the Radicals in the Folkething, frightened at the determined attitude of the Cabinet, have withdrawn their proposal for a vote of censure.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM A PRISONER IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Count Von Arnim is confined in his own house, and not in a cell at the police-station, as was reported last night. A police commissioner and several constables appeared at the Count's house yesterday with a warrant for his arrest and conveyance to prison. His physicians were immediately summoned, and they certified that the state of the Count's health was such that his removal would be attended with the most serious consequences. He was therefore permitted to remain at home.

REASONS FOR THE SECOND ARREST OF THE COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The *Post* says Count Von Arnim was arrested the second time because he communicated some important documents to a third party while he was confined in the Charity Hospital. There may have been other reasons, however, which are not known. The statement that the Count had received a copy of his indictment is denied.

THE DOCUMENTS DEMANDED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—There is a report here that the documents demanded by the German Government of Count Von Arnim were sent from this country to Berlin on Wednesday last, and that the Count has them, and will deliver them to the Emperor William.

FINING AN AUSTRIAN BISHOP FOR APPOINTING PRIESTS IN PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Prussian Court of Ratibor recently fined the Archbishop of Olmutz, Austria, for illegally appointing priests in the Prussian part of his diocese. The Austrian Government refused to surrender the Archbishop on the demand of the Prussian authorities for his extradition. The court has accordingly issued a warrant against him, and confiscated all his revenues and estates in Prussia.

A SHOCK TO COUNT VON ARNIM BY HIS SECOND ARREST.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The shock caused by the second arrest has seriously affected the health of Count Von Arnim, who is confined to his bed.

The formal complaint has been lodged by the Government law officers against the court.

AUSTRIA.

COUNT VON BEUST RECALLED FROM LONDON TO BE REINSTATED AS PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is said that Count Von Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Minister here has been recalled to Vienna, and is to be reinstated as Premier in the Government.

INHARMONY IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 14—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* dispatches from Vienna report that there is a lack of harmony in the Austrian Cabinet. Great causes of irritation exist, but the reports which are in circulation that several Ministers had resigned on account of differences with Count Andrassy are untrue.

FRANCE.

REPORTED CHANGE IN MACMAHON'S CABINET TOWARD REPUBLICANISM.

LONDON, Nov. 14—5:30 A. M.—The special correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Paris at midnight a rumor that President MacMahon has summoned M. Dufaure to the Cabined. It is inferred, if the report is true, that the minister will be modified in the direction of the Left Centre before the meeting of the Assembly.

CENTRAL ASIA.

ANARCHY IN KHIVA—RUSSIAN AID INDISPENSABLE TO ORDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The latest advices from Khiva say there is complete anarchy there. The Turcomans refuse to obey the Khan, who summoned his council, which declared that Khivan autonomy was a fiction, and that the aid of Russia for the maintenance of order was indispensable.

COLLISION AT HAMBURG.

THE EAGLE LINE STEAM-SHIP LESSING RUN INTO WHILE AT ANCHOR.

HAMBURG, Nov. 13.—The steam-ship Lessing, of the Eagle Line, was run into last night by the steam-ship Bahia while lying at anchor, and had some of her forward plates damaged. She will be repaired within a fortnight. The Lessing's passengers will leave here on Tuesday next on the new steam-ship Klopstock, also of the Eagle Line.

[The agents of the Eagle Line in this city have received a dispatch confirming the above. The Lessing was built last year on the Clyde by Messrs. Alexander Stephens & Sons, and is one of the finest ships coming into this port. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 375 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet. She is full brig-rigged, and her machinery is of the most approved pattern, the engine being constructed on the compound vertical principle and estimated at 3,000 indicated horse-power. The Lessing is divided into eight water-tight compartments, which are divided by newly-invented doors, and each compartment, in case of fire, can be separately put under steam at a moment's notice, steam being regarded by the builders as an almost instantaneous fire extinguisher. It is believed by the agents of the company in this City that $300 will cover the damage sustained in the collision of yesterday.]

WASHINGTON NOTES.

LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PROGRESS OF THE COMMITTEE DRAFTING A CODE—THE SAFE CONSPIRACY—THE ARREST OF HAYES, THE GOVERNMENT WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—An application has been made by the Agent of the Crow Indians in Wyoming to arm a band of chiefs and warriors for defense against hostile Sioux. This request of the Agent was indorsed by Gov. Campbell, and to-day it was decided that it shall be complied with. A band of about 500 Crow Indians will, therefore, be provided with arms and ponies to be used against the Sioux, only in case they may be needed for the defense of the Crow Agency. The subject has been carefully considered, and the determination has been arrived at after weighing all the objections which naturally arise against furnishing arms to Indians.

THE DISTRICT LAWS.

The joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed last session to frame a code of statutes for the government of the District of Columbia, will meet in this city to-morrow or the first of next week. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who has been employed by the committee to make the draft of the new laws, is in town, and will be present. There have been several consultations of the committee during the Summer, which developed the fact that all the members were substantially in harmony as to the kind of government that should be established, and the object to be secured by the new code. As soon as any definite action has been taken by the committee, so that what has been done will not be subject to further change and revision, it is probable an abstract of the proposed laws will be given to the public through the press. It is designed to have the report ready to submit to Congress very early in the session, and it is hoped by the committee that their labors will result in something acceptable to Congress and the people, and that a permanent and non-partisan form of government will be established for the District of Columbia. Non-partisanship was indeed the key-note for the work of the committee. The Investigation Committee of last Winter, on whose recommendation the old District Government was abolished and steps taken for the establishment of a new, recommended that the committee to draft the laws should consist of two Democrats and two Republicans, and the action of Congress in confirming that recommendation committed the Republican Party at least to the formation of a government for this District which could endure under the administration of any political party. It may be safely affirmed that the committee has acted in accordance with the spirit of the resolution authorizing their appointment.

THE SAFE BURGLARY—HAYES' ARREST.

All the evidence in the safe burglary trial has been concluded, and the court has adjourned till next Monday, when argument in the case will begin. The proposition was made to-day by the counsel for the defense to send the case to the jury without argument, but the counsel for the Government declined to accede to it. It is not likely that the arguments will occupy more than two or three days. The proposition of the defense to forego argument in the case would seem to indicate great confidence in the strength of their position. The witness "Mike" Hayes was to-day arrested and brought before the Police Court on the charge of perjury. Hayes had been paid off and discharged by the court, and the warrant was served on him in anticipation of his leaving town. He was brought before Judge Snell, and the bail fixed at $5,000, which he was unable to give, and he was sent to jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The services of Mr. Riddle, the Government counsel in the case, who had put Hayes on the witness stand for the Government, at the same time discharging the indictment against him, were solicited by Hayes, but Mr. Riddle declined to defend him, and recommended him to another attorney. As a new trial of the burglary case is not improbable, and as two or three of the indicted conspirators have not been arrested, but will come up by themselves hereafter, if discovered, the subject is likely to be resumed at intervals during the next year. Hayes' prosecution for perjury will add a further opportunity to try all the parties over again, and, if all the witnesses on both sides who bear a like reputation with him are to be indicted for the same offense, the Criminal Court will have to remain in perpetual session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations met at the Capitol this morning, all the members being in attendance except Messrs. Parker, of Missouri, Marshall, of Illinois, and Wheeler, of New-York. The committee at present are engaged in comparing the appropriations made last year with the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, of which about two-thirds have been submitted to them. It is ascertained that the estimates for the coming year nearly tally with the appropriations made in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill for the year now entered upon and which closes July 1, 1875. There is an increase in the estimates of the Director of the Mint which amounts to a considerable sum. It is expected that within the next ten days the Legislative bill will have been disposed of, and the Indian Appropriation bill will then engage the attention of the committee. It is their intention to perfect both the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and Indian Appropriation bills before the ensuing session of Congress, so that both may be reported upon at as early a day as possible after the convening of that body.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—In the matter of the election in the Third Congressional District, County Clerk Liet has decided that he had no jurisdiction as to the legality or illegality of the vote in any of the disputed precincts according to the court, and therefore it was announced that Farwell was elected over L. Moyne by a majority of 119.

THE WISCONSIN CANVASS—M'DILL ELECTED.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Returns from remote counties heretofore partly estimated, make it certain that McDill, Republican, is elected in the Eighth District. This leaves the Congressional delegation standing Republicans six, Democrats two.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD — A PROTEST FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13. — The Returning Board which met to-day received a Conservative Committee of three, and authorized a like committee of Republicans to be present. The Conservatives gave notice of a desire to file a protest against the Board canvassing the returns on the grounds, first, "that the law creating the Board was unconstitutional;" second, "that the law gives them judicial power which they could not possess," and thirdly, "admitting it to be constitutional, its *personnel* was not according to the spirit or letter of the law." Gov. Wells replied that the question of the constitutionality of the law was a thing for the courts to decide, but he believed that the board was properly and legally organized. The Conservatives were allowed until to-morrow morning to file their protest. Gen. Anderson made some remarks relative to his desire to have a fair count and of his willingness to resign if called upon. He was followed by Gov. Wells and Mr. Casanave. Gov. Wells said they must have a legal count, but as some doubts were expressed regarding the integrity of the Board, he would be glad to surrender his place to a more acceptable party. A member of the board favored taking up the city returns first in order, that the officers elect might take their places at the proper time. The Conservatives then showed a resolution passed by the city officers elect, wherein they pledged themselves not to enter on the duties of their offices till all the returns of the State were canvassed. Awaiting the convenience of the Conservative Committee, the board adjourned until to-morrow.

CONTEST FOR THE SEAT IN CONGRESS FROM UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 13.—In a notice of the contest for a seat in Congress as Delegate from this Territory, R. N. Baskin charges George Q. Cannon with being an alien; that he has violated the act of Congress of 1862, regarding polygamy, and has married Eliza L. Young, Martha Seela, Eliza Hoagland, and Sarah Jane Young; that he has married one woman since the passage of the act of 1862; that he regards his obedience to his Church as superior to his obligations to any law of Congress; that he has not only violated its law in regard to polygamy, but induced others to do the same; that he cannot take the oath required of a Delegate; that the House of Representatives, on April 3, 1874, passed a bill to the effect that, thereafter, no bigamist or polygamist should be eligible to a seat in Congress, and that his constituents voted for him, knowing such a fact.

In reply, Mr. Cannon states that at the election he received some 24,000 votes to 4,000 cast for his opponent, and has been naturalized. He denies that by being a Mormon, or otherwise, he has entered into relations with any woman of such character, or in such a manner as to subject himself to punishment for any offense under the act of Congress of 1862.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails in all the districts. The barometer continues high east of the Mississippi River, but has fallen decidedly in the North-west. The temperature is below freezing in the Middle States, New-England, and the lower lake region, and continues low, but has risen in the North-west and upper lake region. North-west winds continue on the New-England coast, and easterly or southerly winds prevail in the remaining districts. The Cumberland River has risen three feet and a half at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, generally clear and cool weather will prevail, with north or east winds, and high barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, east or south winds, slight rise of temperature, and slowly falling barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, continued cold and generally clear weather, with variable winds and high barometer.

For the lake region, clear or fair weather, east or south winds, low but rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the North-west, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with brisk or higher southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the canal region of New-York, the temperature will continue below freezing during Saturday night.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS.

TERMINATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—VALEDICTORY ADDRESS BY DR. MOREAU MORRIS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

The annual meeting of the American Health Association was brought to a close this afternoon. A large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted, and a paper upon "Sanitary Relations of Pharmacy and the Materia Medica" was read by Prof. J. M. Maisch, Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Committees were appointed to report upon various matters of interest to the society, and officers were elected for the ensuing year. Dr. Stephen Smith, of New-York, the President of the association, having declined re-election, Dr. Toner, of Washington, was unanimously elected to the office. The subject of establishing a Bureau of Health at Washington, in connection with the National Government, which was discussed at last year's meeting of the association, came up again for discussion to-day, on a motion made by Prof. Gross. The feeling of the members was decidedly in favor of such a measure, but they did not see any chance, in the present state of political affairs, of having such a law adopted by Congress. The matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Resolutions on the subject of the proper location and control of abattoirs were, on the motion of Dr. Hartshorne, adopted. Dr. Moreau Morris, of New-York, delivered a valedictory address reviewing, in a very amusing manner, the work of the association, after which a resolution of thanks was passed to the press, with special mention of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. What was deemed by the Public Health Association a very important gift was presented by Dr. Baker, Secretary State Board of Health of Michigan. It was a book containing specimens of arsenical wall papers, gathered by R. C. Kedzie, of Michigan, with letter-press analyses and descriptions of the samples. The facts and inferences adduced were such as to command public attention. They specifically indicated the wall papers that poison houses and imperil the lives of the residents of otherwise healthful domiciles. A vote of thanks was returned to the Michigan State Board of Health. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association at Baltimore, Md., on the second Tuesday in November, 1875, and power was given to the Executive Committee to call a special meeting during next Spring, if they should deem it desirable to do so. To Dr. Harris, the official Secretary, and to his efficient assistant, Prof. Norman A. Beach, the thanks of THE TIMES is due for their courtesy in affording facilities to THE TIMES correspondent in the discharge of his duties. A report of the proceedings will be found below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The association was called to order at 10:50 A. M. by Dr. Smith, and the following gentlemen were elected members of the association: John Morris, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; Prof. W. H. Brewer, State Commissioner of Health; Benjamin H. Cheeny, M. D., and Hon. Henry G. Lewis, Mayor, New-Haven, Conn.; George Raymond, Esq., Civil Engineer, Fitchburg, Mass.; Benjamin W. Coit, Esq., Newport, R. I.; A. W. Boardman, Esq., President Board of Health, Boston, Mass.; John C. Parsons, Hartford, Conn.; Henry C. Lee, President Social Science Association of Philadelphia; J. G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia, and R. L. Sturges, M. D., New-York.

The following resolutions recommended by the Executive Committee were then adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of four be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the extent to which poisons are used in an unsafe manner for agricultural and other purposes, and to recommend suitable regulations and restrictions with regard to the same.

This committee will consist of S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia; J. M. Rauch, Illinois; J. Le Conte, Philadelphia, and R. C. Kedzie, Michigan.

The following resolutions were next adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be and hereby is appointed to prepare schedules for the purpose of collecting information with regard to the present condition of public hygiene in the principal towns and cities of the United States, and the law and regulations, State and municipal, relating to the same, and to report at the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the committee shall consist of Dr. J. S. Billings, United States Army, Chairman; Drs. Elisha Harris, of New-York; A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn; J. M. Toner, Washington; H. B. Baker, Michigan; E. M. Hunt, New-Jersey; S. C. Busey, Washington; B. E. Fryer, United States Army; F. Reilly, Marine Hospital Service; J. Le Conte, Philadelphia; E. Shippen, United States Navy; C. B. White, New-Orleans, and such other persons as the committee may from time to time deem expedient to associate with them; also

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed by the association annually on the first day of the annual session to report the results of correspondence and information relating to public health.

After the disposal of these resolutions votes of thanks were returned by the association to Prof. F. Bacon, of New-Haven, Conn., and Dr. Miller, of Chicago, for the invitation extended by them to the congress that it should meet in their cities next time. It was, however, decided that the next annual meeting shall take place on the second Sunday of November, 1875, in the City of Baltimore, Md. It was also resolved, on motion of Dr. Harris, that a special committee be appointed by the board to devise a project of laws to meet the wants in establishing State Boards of Health, and that this committee be instructed to report to the Executive Committee by the 1st of January, 1875. The following gentlemen were appointed: Drs. Steiner, Maryland; Snow, Rhode Island, and Curtis, Washington, D. C. The President was added.

SANITARY RELATIONS OF PHARMACY AND THE MATERIA MEDICA.

After the appointment of this committee a paper upon "Sanitary Relations of Pharmacy and the Materia Medica" was read by J. M. Maisch, Secretary American Pharmaceutical Association.

The subject which the writer has been invited to discuss before the American Public Health Association is of vital interest to every individual. Regardless of age, sex, or station in life, every one is, to a greater or less degree, dependent upon pharmacy and its followers for the restoration or preservation of his health. Not only when a physician is called in to prescribe for the sick is the safety of the patient entrusted to the pharmacist's hands, but almost daily has he occasion, in the legitimate pursuit of his business, to use his business capacity, or his practical and scientific knowledge, for the weal or woe of his fellow man. It is not merely the possibility of making an oversight or mistake, involving the life or health of his customer, but it is almost altogether a question of his positive knowledge and of his capability to recognize the crude drugs, to judge intelligently of their quality and purity, to convert them properly into the various galenical preparations and extemporaneous compounds, to preserve them unaltered for the longest period, and to ascertain promptly even the incipient deteriorations, particularly if tending to affect their curative powers; of no less importance is his knowledge of the average adult doses in which medicines are employed, and—in general terms—of their medical properties.

The habitual exercise of ordinary care and circumspection will, at an early period of his professional and business career, be regarded by the pharmacist as his paramount duty, and, if well understood, suitable precautions will be taken in all the varied duties pertaining to the laboratory or the officin. Of the errors and mistakes occasionally occurring in pharmaceutical stores—more frequently, it is believed, in bygone days—a very small number only are directly and solely attributable to want of proper care. While it is true that culpable negligence exists in some stores, it will be found that mistakes occurring in consequence thereof, in nearly every instance, might have been avoided if the guilty party had possessed sufficient knowledge of the physical properties of the article, and been able to recognize and distinguish it from others of similar appearance.

Man is liable to err, and the pharmacist forms no absolute exception to the rule. His training, commencing with his apprenticeship, and continuing until the close of his business career, is directed to ward the avoidance of errors and mistakes by himself, and to detect them if committed by others, be it in the incorrect label attached to the purchased drug or chemical, or in the incorrect name or the overdose ordered in a prescription. Continued watchfulness being an acknowleged and well understood necessity in his business, it soon becomes a habit with the pharmacist, and hence cases of errors are rare which can be referred only to inadvertance, preoccupation of mind, or similar causes. On close examination it will be found that nearly all mistakes occurring in drug stores should be charged to a want of or to insufficient knowledge, as a careful analysis of the published cases of druggists' mistakes which have occurred in this country will show.

While on the one hand it must be granted that a proper education for his profession will reduce the liability of the pharmacist to make mistakes to that minimum which is conditioned by human nature, and which an unceasing watchfulness will reduce almost to an impossibility; on the other hand it must be obvious to all that the public is to at least an equal extent interested in the qualification of pharmacists as far as the quality of the drugs and all medicinal preparations are concerned.

There was a time when in Europe medicinal articles were manufactured especially for the American market, which could not be sold there, but were considered good enough for this side of the Atlantic. And it must be admitted that thirty years ago the United States furnished a much better market for adulterated, inferior, and worthless drugs than at the present time. In 1848 Congress passed a law, which is generally designated as the drug law, providing for the appointment of drug examiners at the various ports of importation, whose duty it became to examine all drugs and chemicals imported from abroad and to reject the deteriorated and adulterated. This law has had a very beneficial effect in excluding from our markets many inferior and valueless articles, and its operation would doubtless have been still more satisfactory if the appointing power had always considered the scientific and practical qualifications of the candidates rather than their political services. It cannot be denied that some of the drug examiners appointed during the twenty-six years of the operation of this drug law were totally unfit for the position, not being able to identify or judge of the quality of drugs in every day use, while others were thoroughly qualified, and discharged their occasionally disagreeable duties without fear or favor. The importance of having the right men in the right places was recognized at an early date by the American Pharmaceutical Association, which in fact was organized after an exchange of views on the drug law had been had by the representatives of pharmaceutical bodies; and, in the year 1852, that association passed the following resolution, which, however, had very little, if any, effect:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the usefulness of this law will be proportioned to the ability and conscientious discharge of duty of the examiners, that this convention shall repectfully and urgently represent to the appointing power the cardinal importance of preventing the removal of qualified examiners on mere political grounds.

But notwithstanding the drawbacks pointed out in reference to the appointment of qualified examiners, and some other defects of perhaps minor importance, this law has been one of the most important means of improving the drug market of this country, by excluding inferior and worthless articles from entering the country. In older countries, and in those in which pharmaceutical matters are better and more effectually regulated than with us, foreign drugs of all descriptions and varieties may be met with in the market, and no doubt ultimately are put to some use, which does not entail too large a loss upon the importer, although it may be to the direct detriment of the consumer. In those countries the pharmacist is, by stringent laws, made responsible for the quality of his drugs and preparations, whether they be imported or of home production. With us the responsibility of pharmacists is regulated mainly by common law, and is based upon the amount or degree of harm done. Our national Drug law, by the manner in which it is executed, is not able to totally exclude inferior drugs from entry; and if once entered for consumption it cannot reach the cases of home adulteration, which properly should be referred to the Police regulations of the individual States; and which at present are, in most States, merely liable to respond in an action for damages, while in reality the responsibility should attach to the quality. The Philadelphia Pharmacy act of 1872 makes it a misdemeanor "to mix or cause to be mixed with any medicinal substance any foreign or inert substance whatsoever, for the purpose of weakening or destroying its medicinal power or effect, or to willfully, knowingly, or fraudulently sell the same for medicinal purposes," the penalty being a fine not exceeding $500, and the confiscation of the adulterated articles. The need of a similar law has been felt in Great Britain, and resulted in an Adulteration of Food act, passed by Parliament three years ago, which, however well intended, appears to be too crude and indefinite for its adoption to be recommended by us.

The improved condition of our drug market is only in part due to the operation of the Inspection law, cited before; as the main cause of this improvement should be regarded the progress of popular intelligence in general and the increased educational facilities of the pharmacist in particular. Our market now furnishes as good drugs as can be found elsewhere, and that they meet with a ready sale is evidenced by the quantity imported, and the number of wholesale houses keeping them on hand. Yet the question may be asked here as well as in other countries, what becomes of the second and third rate drugs? To the experienced this question is not very difficult to answer, so far as our country is concerned; there are many ill-informed apothecaries in small and large places, and many medical practitioners in the country, furnishing medicines to their patients, who possess little or no knowledge of drugs, and who are willing to purchase, provided the article be a little cheaper than it can be obtained from another house. These are the main, perhaps the only, outlets for the cheap and inferior drugs.

The cheapness of so-called officinal medicinal preparations is always an argument in their favor on the part of the same class who purchase crude drugs because they are cheap, and who are little influenced by the reflection that a galenical preparation cannot be sold at a less price than the cost of the articles which are pretended to enter into its composition. There are now, perhaps, several hundred of so-called manufacturing pharmacists in the United States, some turning out unobjectionable products as far as quality is concerned, while the products of others are inferior and unreliable, all, however, having the tendency to encroach upon the legitimate vocation of the pharmacist, and to aid in closing the laboratory of the latter. This state of things has not come suddenly upon us; it has gradually grown from insignificant beginnings, and its existence is due in part to the ignorance or indolence of a certain class of pharmacists, and in part to the support received from many members of the medical profession. It is not uncommon for physicians to prescribe A's extracts, B's fluid extracts, or C's pills, instead of insisting on getting these articles, if officinal, prepared so as to represent the intention of the pharmacopœia; and if favorable results have been obtained with such a preparation a history of the case may sometimes be found in the medical journals, with the manufacturer's name attached in such a manner as to lead unthinking practitioners to infer that peculiar virtues are connected with a preparation because it has been made by or under the supervision of a certain man.

Another circumstance has contributed to increase this evil. Though justifiable perhaps from a purely commercial standpoint, the publication, by manufacturing pharmacists, of so-called medical journals is detrimental not only to the progress of medicine and pharmacy but likewise to the best interests of the public. Donning a professional garb, they are usually filled to a considerable extent with reports of cases benefited or cured by one or more of the special preparations of the manufacturer, and being obtainable for a mere nominal price, or even distributed gratuitously, such journals find their way to just such places where a demand for their owners' preparations can be created or increased. Suppose that this movement has been inaugurated with what may be regarded as perfectly legitimate preparations, it is soon followed by so-called specialties and elegant pharmaceuticals, which are imposed upon the physician and the public, and which, though their composition is stated with an appearance of frankness, in too many cases scarcely differ from the vile nostrums which every true physician would shun to prescribe and every upright pharmacist would refuse to have his name connected with.

And has there been nothing done on the part of pharmacists to counteract this increase of semi-secret medicines and preparations sailing under false colors? We believe that a good deal has been accomplished, or at least attempted. Some of these compounds have been examined years ago, and upon the result of the analysis their advertisements were promptly banished from the columns of the few pharmaceutical journals of our country, while at the present day the advertising pages of many medical journals are open to them, simply because they have not the appearance of nostrums.

In some cities the prescribing of elixirs of different makers had become such a nuisance that pharmacists were compelled to keep in their stores half a dozen different preparations, all bearing the same name, to gratify the whims or predilections of the prescribers. Several local pharmaceutical societies endeavored to create order in this chaos, and devised and adopted formulas to meet the apparent demand, but met with rather indifferent success. The American Pharmaceutical Association, with the view of overcoming the difficulties, adopted a series of formulas for these preparations, in the month of September, 1873, and they were communicated to the secretaries of all the medical societies throughout the United States, yet the answers received did not exceed six in number. This apparent indifference is to be deplored, but how can it be remedied? The formulas may perhaps not be the very best that can be devised, or that meet the taste of the largest number of patients; but it was a move in the right direction in so far as it attempted a uniformity in composition and reliability of a large class of preparations throughout the United States.

This subject brings us to its next kin, the popularly so-called patent medicines, the preparation of which is kept secret, but whose pretensions are, for that very reason, without bounds. It cannot be our purpose to inquire whether the largest number and the most successful ones have been originated by physicians, pharmacists, or totally ignorant pretenders; nor do we intend to compare the number of physicians prescribing one or more with the number of pharmacists advertising themselves as agents, or pushing their sales by almanacs, handbills, and show-cards. The evil exists; the easy *noli me tangere* way of bygone days is no longer justifiable. The infant is fed with "soothing" and "teething" syrups, containing morphia, and laying the foundation for a taste for opiates in maturer age, if that should ever be reached; the "golden pills" and "female mixtures" invite directly to the crime of abortion by cautioning females not to use them while in the state of pregnancy; the victim of syphilis finds his constitution totally shattered after curing his vile disease by the free use of mercurial preparations, which are *warranted to be free from mercury and other poisonous drugs*; the poor consumptive imagines his hacking cough relieved by the "unfailing cure for consumption," and the [illegible] merely hastens the unavoidable dissolution and opens the grave before the disease has run its natural course. There is scarcely a nostrum which is not calculated to do infinite harm, be it in consequence of the powerful medicines contained in it or because of injudicious use by the public.

Various measures have been proposed to counteract the bad effects of secret medicines. The most radical and effective cure would be their total abolishment, if this was possible. The writer is not an advocate of prohibitory measures generally, and as far as this particular case is concerned he believes that the experience of Germany and some other European countries is averse to effectiveness. The French plan of registering the formula for the medicine with a central medical authority, and imposing heavy fines upon any deviation therefrom, invests the preparation with a certain recommendation, which goes far toward gaining for it the confidence of the public. Perhaps the least objectionable plan, if that could be accomplished, would be to compel the manufacturer to have the full composition, or working formula, plainly printed upon the label of every package.

It must also be borne in mind that in a country like ours there must naturally exist a necessity for domestic medicines, because outside of the cities and the more populated districts it is often impossible to secure the services of a physician except after hours of delay. This demand seeks to be satisfied, and since it has not been done in what might be said to be a professional way, every pretender finds an open field for his enterprise and luck. Many years ago the writer heard from the lips of his lamented friend, the late Prof. William Procter, of this city, a proposition—whether original with him he is not prepared to say—which has been recently advanced from other parts, and seems to be eminently qualified to displace most of the nostrums. We give it in the plain language in which it was put, about a year ago, by the Atlanta *Medical and Surgical Journal*:

"In the way of remedy for these acknowledged evils, we suggest that the medical profession recognize the want of household remedies by publishing authoritative formula for the use of pharmacists, who may compound them at their counters, and keep them on hand for the ready and convenient supply of all the real wants of families and individuals in this direction."

Such a measure would go far toward abolishing a large number of nostrums; but it would be advisable not to neglect the direct instruction of the public by furnishing tracts on sanitary subjects either at a mere nominal cost or for gratuitous distribution; by the delivery of popular lectures, devoid of technicalities, and by instructing the rising generation in the more advanced classes of our public schools in the means of preserving the health, and in the dangers of the injudicious use of drugs. Dr. F. Hoffman, of New-York, has recently, in the Chicago *Pharmacist*, pointed out a way by which the public can be readily reached, which has so much to recommend it that it is deemed proper to insert it here. He suggests that some enterprising publisher arrange to annually edit, containing generally useful information and statistical notes about sanitary and health matters and requirements, brief directions for the prompt application of antidotes to the common poisons in daily use in domestic economy, in arts and trades, first help in accidents and emergencies, popular essays on the absurdities and dangers of the nostrum traffic and its origin, the composition of nostrums which have been analyzed, &c., &c. The cost of such a publication might be covered by the pharmacists subscribing, with the view of distributing them gratuitously, for any number desired, upon the cover of which their business cards might be inserted. To the writer this appears to be a very practical plan, and one which could not fail to do much good.

The writer has endeavored to give in a few hasty strokes a picture of the relation of pharmacy in the United States to public hygiene. To complete it it is necessary to state that there are about ten institutions in the entire country devoted exclusively to the education of pharmacists. This number is inadequate, and at the same time it is well to point out how necessary it is to exercise due caution in the establishment of new schools, so that the errors may be avoided the deplorable effects of which have made themselves felt in other professions.

To judge from the circulation of the journals devoted entirely or partly to pharmacy, at least one-half of all the pharmacists in the United States do not read any pharmaceutical periodical, and lag behind in this age of uninterrupted progress—a sad commentary on the proposition with which we started, that the pharmacist's qualification for his vocation is shown in his positive knowledge. Good and reliable pharmacists may be found in most places; the pharmaceutical colleges have done their best to prepare those presenting themselves for instruction; yet many cannot avail themselves of the opportunities offered, while others have, at least heretofore, felt indifferent, although they had the facilities before their very doors. It is, therefore, fair to ask the question whether the pharmacists have felt their responsibility, and whether they have done anything toward bettering the condition of pharmacy and securing to the public greater indemnity against the dangerous results flowing from ignorance and superficiality.

In answer to this it is proper to state that in 1867 the American Pharmaceutical Association urged upon our legislators the importance of a judicious, but certain determined, and, as far as practicable, uniform control of pharmacy in the various States, and offered the services of its officers to the State Legislatures and Constitutional Conventions, whenever the co-operation of the association might be deemed desirable or useful. This resolution was communicated to the Governors and the presiding officers of the Legislatures of all the States in the Union, and in 1868 a report was laid before the association, containing copies of, and reviewing critically, all the laws relating to pharmacy in the United States which could be collected. This report resulted in the appointment of a committee, directed to draft a law to be submitted to the various States, which was accomplished in 1869, and copies of the two reports were sent to the Governors, Legislatures, and leading Judges of all the States.

Since that time a committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association is annually appointed for the purpose of collecting the laws relating to pharmacy, which may be enacted, and, if necessary, of co-operating with the proper authorities. The reports of this committee, together with the laws, are published in the annual proceedings of the association. I may be permitted to make the following abstract from the documents mentioned:

In two of the States, Georgia and Alabama, there are old laws on pharmacy, which were long allowed to be dead letters, but are now beginning to be enforced; the granting of licenses to apothecaries, upon their passing a satisfactory examination as to their knowledge of drugs and pharmacy, is made the duty of medical boards.

Besides the pharmacy laws, which, since 1870, were introduced in the Legislatures of ten or twelve States, but which failed to pass for various reasons, during the last five years laws intended to regulate the practice of pharmacy have been enacted in the following States:

Rhode Island, 1870 and 1871, applying to the whole State; board appointed by the Governor.

Maryland, 1870 and 1872, applying to Baltimore City; board appointed by the Governor, upon the recommendation of Maryland College of Pharmacy.

New-York, 1872, applying to New-York City; board appointed by the New-York College of Pharmacy. [In 1871 a pharmacy bill was passed which was so obnoxious in its provisions that it was repealed the following year.]

Pennsylvania, 1872, applying to Philadelphia City; board appointed by the Mayor.

California, 1872, applying to county of San Francisco; board appointed by the California Pharmaceutical Society.

Ohio, 1873, applying to cities of the first-class, of 175,000 inhabitants; board appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, from nominations made by the incorporated College of Pharmacy, or Pharmaceutical Society.

Missouri, 1874, applying to St. Louis City; board appointed by the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Kentucky, 1874, applying to towns and cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants; board appointed by the Governor from nominations by the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

These new pharmacy laws resemble each other in this respect, that they require of the proprietors of stores, and some also of the assistants, a practical and theoretical knowledge of pharmacy and its collateral branches, which is determined by an examination before the Pharmaceutical Examining Board. Upon passing this examination a certificate is granted entitling the holder thereof to practice pharmacy either as proprietor or assistant in the city or State in which it has been issued. Graduates of the recognized pharmaceutical educational institutions in Europe and this country are registered without further examination. The boards are composed of pharmacists, New-York requiring that three of the five pharmacists constituting the board shall be graduates of some legally-constituted medical college, the remaining two of a pharmaceutical college. The New-York law is the only one permitting the registration, without examination, of physicians to act as pharmacists.

As a general rule the laws have been cheerfully complied with; in a few places prosecutions had to be instituted under these laws to enforce compliance. In the City of Philadelphia this has thus far been neglected, there being, as we understand, a difference of opinion in regard to the proper officers to commence legal proceedings.

Full reports of the proceedings of all the Pharmaceutical Examining Boards have not been published; however, from private information, and from the few published reports, the number of rejections by the boards may be computed to be about twenty per cent. of all the applicants.

Within a few years two important laws were passed relating to the sale of certain medicines. The law of Pennsylvania, approved March 16, 1870, is entitled "An act to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements, and the sale of noxious medicines," the former referring to publications relating to the cure of venereal and of female diseases, the latter to the selling or keeping for sale of so-called female medicines, and of medicines and instruments for procuring abortion, &c. This law is practically a dead letter, no prosecutions having taken place under it, and forbidden advertisements being found in a number of newspapers.

The Illinois law, approved March 27, 1872, is entitled "An Act to prevent the sale of drugs or medicines designed to procure criminal abortion." It forbids the sale of ecbolic and abortifacient medicines, except upon the prescription of a physician; and no compound intended for female complaints is allowed to be sold unless five well known and respectable physicians of the county have testified under oath that it is not of an abortifacient character. This law is likewise entirely inoperative.

Provisions regulating the sale of poisons are incorporated in several of the Pharmacy acts referred to above, and in most States special laws are in force, but nearly all inoperative. The laws generally provide for a registration of every sale of poison, the list of poisons in many being incomplete or very inaccurate. It is very difficult to suggest a plan by which a general compliance with the regulations of these poison laws can be secured; the vague direction of some that these registers shall be open for inspection by police officers or by physicians amounts to very little, but on the whole I think it will be found that the higher the qualifications of the pharmacist, the more effectual will be his precautions not only in the sale of poisons, but also for their storage in his establishment.

From whatever standpoint we may look upon American pharmacy in its relations to public health we shall find that the speediest, most effectual, and, to the public, least expensive method of securing all the advantages that may reasonably be expected from it in health and in sickness will be to insure the proper qualification of the pharmacists. This is one of the main purposes of the local pharmaceutical associations, and also of the national representative body of pharmacists; to accomplish this among kindred objects, these societies have earnestly labored for years, and in their efforts deserve the support of all having the welfare and safety of the public at heart.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Association next proceeded to the informal nomination by ballot of a President for the ensuing year. Dr. Stephen Smith, of New-York, was renominated and elected, but positively declined to serve another year, feeling unable to devote so much attention to its duties as the important post demanded. His time would now be more than occupied. It therefore became necessary to ballot for another President, and the following officers were then elected for 1875: President, Dr. Joseph N. Toner, of Washington; Vice Presidents, Dr. Edwin M. Snow, of Rhode Island, and Prof. Henry Hartshorne, M. D., of Philadelphia; Treasurer, John H. Rauch, M. D., Illinois; Executive Committee, J. S. Billings, M. D., United States Army; Moreau Morris, M. D., New-York; J. J. Woodward, M. D., United States Army; Stephen Smith, M. D., New-York; J. S. Stuart, Health Commissioner, of Baltimore, Md., and A. N. Bell, M. D., New-York.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Prof. S. D. Gross, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Oxon, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to petition Congress to establish a National Board of Health, with branches at the seat of each State and the National Government. Some discussion followed the introduction of this proposition, which was participated in by the Professor, Dr. Woodward, and others. The proposer advocated the creation of the office of United States Minister of Health. But nearly all who spoke on the resolution opposed it, as impracticable for political reasons. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Special Legislation.

LOCATION AND CONTROL OF ABATTOIRS.

Prof. Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That for a city, one properly arranged and conducted abattoir, subject to municipal regulation, is always preferable to a number of private slaughter-houses.

2. That the best practicable management of a large abattoir, with cattle and hog yards, cannot be depended upon at all times to prevent its drainage from contaminating water and the atmosphere in its vicinity.

3. Therefore, such establishments should be located as far as practicable at a distance from the centres of population, and, if possible, upon tide-water.

Prof. Hartshorne asked the following questions, which were answered by Dr. Rauch, of Illinois:

First—Can the disposal and utilization of refuse be made invariably perfect (as a matter of experience) as regards water and air? Answer.—No.

Second—How far may the odor of such an establishment, including cattle-yards, be detected with certainty? Answer.—That depends a good deal on the character of the wind and condition of the atmosphere.

Third—From what is known, can the drainage of an abattoir be safely allowed to enter a fresh-water stream flowing through a town? Answer.—Not as a general rule.

Fourth—What effect has been observed upon property-values and settlement near an abattoir? Answer.—As a necessary consequence they would diminish.

The resolutions were adopted. Dr. Goodman then offered this, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation:

Resolved, That this association urge upon the Governors and Legislatures of each and every State in the Union the importance of laws creating State Boards of Health.

VALEDICTORY BY DR. MOREAU MORRIS.

The end of the programme having been reached, and the hour of final adjournment arrived, on motion of Dr. Toner, Dr. Moreau Morris, of New-York, was called upon to pronounce the valedictory. He did so in this happy strain.

The design of this organization, as its name implies, is to advance the interests of public health, and, of course, embraces almost necessarily everything under the sun, even dipping down into the bowels of the earth. As we have seen during this session, almost every branch of science, even art, has contributed its quota to the intellectual feast. True sanitarians cannot avoid congratulating this association upon the exceeding great diversity of the spread which has been offered during the sessions of this meeting. Now, our doctors warn us against overloading the stomach as sure to bring disorders of digestion. While there may, perhaps, be some fear lest the reading of so many and varied papers upon every variety of topics has surfeited us, it may be suggested that our feast has been so well prepared by our caterers, all the condiments so well distributed, that we probably will not suffer any serious malady. In any event, we are in no danger from an "epidemic," as that has been shown to be a chimera; neither need we fear "contagion," for the germs scattered through these sessions will only bear good fruit to the public health. We have all undoubtedly observed that hospitalism has been pretty well "Peppered." Our ancestors have had their skeleton closets opened and secrets exposed by an executor in "Black," while death statistics have undergone a new process of fermentation and raising by our "Baker." Geology, with its adamantine arguments and chipping hammer, has opened our knowledge boxes, and added specimens for future reference and illustration among the most important factors of the great sanitarium. With all due reverence, may we not digest well every word that was uttered by our clerical brother, whose name is a compound and guaranty of "healthy" influences Os-good.

But, jesting aside, to return to our subject, surgery, surgical operations, parturitions, disease, and death after injuries did not find in "hospitalism" a very "Gross" factor. Down into the bowels of the earth did we not hear there had been a "Hunt" after foul air? And I am sure that it was no bovine voice whose veal (Viele) electrified us with truth and fact, warning us of our undrained corporations. But, lest I weary your patience with these illustrations of the comprehensiveness of sanitary science, while nature spreads a deep bank of "Snow" over "epidemics," and a severe "Brown" frost over the "yellow fever in the Dry Tortugas," some one has been "Busey" with "gathering, packing," and condemning the use of stale fruits and vegetables, and while we listened to the silver "Toner" playing on the strings of Vaccinia, and were kindly refused being "Harris"-sed with a "hundred or more pages of vital statistics," our "Miller" quickly disposed of tank offal and its gases without even giving us an offensive whiff; and "Rodenstein" showed us the roads that "scarlatina travels."

'Tis not well to forget our most worthy "Smith" who, on his anvil, has hammered out the necessity for a high educational qualification for doctors of medicine and sanitary officials. Indeed, we were not a little amused to see how "Beard"-ed were the germs thrown off by "hay fever."

We have listened to the gentle cooings and "Billings" of hospital construction, and how unblushingly he "abstracts the reports of medical officers about the effect of mountain climates upon health."

Again, we were suddenly startled—and impulsively clutched our little ones to our bosoms as we hurriedly snatched them from the very jaws of death, while the great "Bell" sounded the tocsin of alarm, and while St. "Peters" "stealthily introduced and spread infectious diseases," we were waiting to hear from the experience of a "Whitehead" whether we might not discover in Colorado a salubrious sanitary status. We have waited in vain for our "Chandler" to throw light upon the application of chemistry to public health service, and are grievously disappointed thereat. Yet we may console ourselves that there has been much good accomplished.

Have we not been treated to a profound dissertation on health laws by the great sanitary expounder, and does he not bid us "Eat on?" So we have taken his suggestion and proceed to discuss the dessert, where we have met a stunner—"Steiner"—being informed that health is a prerequisite of national success, for is not the fact patent that even the pungent antiseptic odor of "Hartshorn" cannot deodorize the offensive exhalations of an open, neglected sewer-drain? The excited citizen says "he knows what his nose says he knows." What's in a name?

The objects of this association, gentlemen, are reaching far beyond the ideas of its originators. Its work is so grand, so philanthropic, and so important as regards the welfare of public health, not confined to sections or localities, but really and truly national, that its destiny is such as places upon its members responsibilities of the gravest and highest importance. When we look about us upon the gentlemen who compose its membership is there not a guarantee that its responsibilities to the great public will be jealously guarded? Its membership is not confined to any sectional idealism, but in obedience to the words of the Gospel it has taken upon itself the mission to go out into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature—the gospel of hygiene.

Now, fellow-members, may we not take heart; for has not this Sanitary Conference developed new experiences from which methods of improvement in public health service can be perfected?

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

The President, in finally disposing of the unfinished business, appointed Prof. Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, Chairman of a committee, to be selected by himself, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the sanitary condition of the watering-places in the United States at the next annual meeting of the association. Unread papers were referred to the Committee on Printing, and Dr. Harris, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the association, fully appreciating the unsolicited and great amount of aid rendered to sanitary science and the practical objects of this body by the generous courtesy of the daily press of Philadelphia and New-York, render hearty thanks for the faithfulness and fullness of their publications of the series of papers submitted at this session, and especially to THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for its nearly complete reports of the chief papers and discourses given at this session.

Resolutions of thanks were also passed in favor of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for their courtesy in giving their hall free of rent for the use of the association during the session. Then, on motion of Dr. Harris, of New-York, the Executive Committee were empowered to call a spring meeting of the association if such should be needed. It was proposed that Drs. Smith and Billings should submit their opinions upon hospitals in writing to the Executive Committee.

The association then adjourned *sine die*.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REDUCTION OF THE ESTIMATES—AN INCREASED NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AND A SMALLER APPROPRIATION—LESSENING OF THE TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The proposed reduction of the estimate presented by the Board of Education by the large sum of $380,000, has necessarily created a good deal of public interest. The matter first came under the notice of the board at their last meeting, when the Chairman, Mr. Neilson, announced that, according to the *City Record*, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had made the reduction in question. On that occasion a resolution was promptly offered by Mr. Beardslee earnestly remonstrating against this course, urging that such a reduction would be injurious to the cause of public education in the City, and asking that the Board of Apportionment should be requested to reconsider their decision. There were many members of the Board of Education who thought that this resolution was too peremptory in its tone, and might be construed into something approximating to an offense to the Board of Apportionment. The commissioner who proposed it, however, took the stand that their estimates were not bogus ones, that they were made on an economic basis, and that, therefore, there was no reason why the resolution should not be adopted. Ultimately the matter was left in the hands of the Finance Committee.

Among the reasons urged against the reduction of the estimates are the increased area over which the Board of Education will have to extend its offices, by reason of the annexation of a portion of Westchester County and the certain increase of pupils arising out of the enforcement of the Compulsory Education act. The teachers are necessarily very much interested in the question, as a reduction will involve for them a diminution of salaries, which are already very moderate. Since the matter was left in the hands of the Finance Committee some of its members have been in informal communication with individual members of the Board of Apportionment, and some kind of understanding seems to have been arrived at to refer the matter to the proper committee of the Board of Aldermen. The Finance Committee of the Board of Education held a meeting yesterday, extending over two hours. The deliberations were private, but the determination arrived at was to seek an interview with the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to state to that body the necessities of the Board of Education, and to urge upon its consideration the reasons why the proposed reduction should not be carried out. The Committee on Finance will probably report to the Board of Education at its next meeting.

THE HOWE AND HUMMEL CASE.

The taking of testimony on the petition filed on behalf of one Adelaide Beaumont, to disbar Messrs. Howe and Hummel, was continued before Ex-Judge Emott, the Referee, yesterday. Papers were submitted in evidence by the District Attorney, which purported to be copies of an indictment and conviction in one of the courts of London, of one William Frederick Howe. These papers were objected to by Mr. Hall on the part of Mr. Howe, and it was claimed by him that they should be rejected, because not duly authenticated so as to be received in evidence as records of the court; because, even if genuine records they showed only an indictment for misdemeanor, whereas the charge in the petition was a conviction of felony, and, because in any event, they should not be received, unless it was proposed to follow their production by proof that the person named in the indictment and the petitioner were identical.

Mr. Phelps said he could state only on outside information that proof was attainable that between the finding of the indictment, which was in 1857, and charged Mr. Howe and one Sarah Smith with a conspiracy to procure the acceptance of false bail, and the date of the alleged conviction, which was had in the absence of the accused parties, Mr. Howe and a woman supposed to be the other party named in the indictment arrived in this country. Judge Emott thought the papers should be properly excluded under this order of reference, the charge in the petition being a conviction of a felony, whereas these papers, if genuine records, show only a charge of misdemeanor.

The chief complainant, Adelaide Beaumont, was then placed on the stand. Her testimony was in the main similar to that contained in her affidavits used on former proceedings, and already published. She testified that she first paid the respondents $1,000 to procure her release from prison; but this amount they subsequently returned to her, saying they could not do it for less than $2,000; that she refused to pay this latter amount, but still later came to an agreement to pay them $1,000 cash down, and $1,500 after her release; that she was released, and was accompanied by a young man from Mr. Mr. Howe's office, and another from the District Attorney's office, to the bank, and to these she paid the $1,500; that subsequently she paid $700 to secure the release of her husband from prison, making in all $3,200; that still later, when the Legislative Investigating Committee was in session in this City, Messrs. Howe and Hummel induced her not to appear before it by a promise to be security for the rent of a house, and procure her furniture therefor; that they subsequently declined this favor to her, and Mr. Howe, at an interview in respect to the matter, ordered her out of his office, saying if she did not go he would kick her out. She then brought a suit through Edmund Blankman to recover back the money she had paid, and settled that suit on receipt of $1,600, the whole amount paid being $2,000, $400 of which was paid to Mr. Blankman as a counsel fee. Both this witness and her reputed husband declined to state what their business was or had been, what their real names were at any period of their existence, only admitting that they went by the name of Beaumont.

The taking of testimony was adjourned to Friday next at 11 A. M.

CLEVER ARREST OF A DEFAULTING BANK CLERK.

On the 26th of June last, four indictments for embezzlement and grand larceny were found against Joseph A. Wilson, general assistant clerk at the Manufacturers' and and Merchants Bank, who, it was discovered, had stolen sums amounting in the aggregate to over $4,400 from the funds of the bank. A warrant for the arrest of the dishonest official was given to Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, for execution; but on looking for the accused at his residence, No. 58 Orange street, Brooklyn, and at other places which he had been in the habit of frequenting, the detective ascertained that Wilson had been informed of the action of the Grand Jury, and had disappeared. The bank authorities, for some unaccountable reason, declined to give Detective O'Connor any assistance in his efforts to discover the defaulter, and the officer found himself unable to obtain either a description of the man of whom he was in quest, or any information as to his haunts. Wilson had powerful friends who wished to shield him from justice, and through their influence he was constantly kept informed of the efforts being made to arrest him, and was enabled to keep out of the way. After months of patient watching Detective O'Connor was awarded by ascertaining that Wilson frequented a saloon in Brooklyn, known as "Ivory's Shades," and set a trap for his arrest. All day Thursday the zealous officer kept watch, and in the evening, by a clever ruse, succeeded in arresting the defaulting clerk, whose amazement on finding that he was a prisoner knew no bounds. Wilson, who assumed a defiant attitude, was brought up at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and committed to the Tombs without bail.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Aware of the fact that they will have no official existence after the 1st of January, 1875, the Assistant Aldermen met yesterday at the comparatively early hour of noon, to dispose of a long list of general orders relating to public works. The approaching demise of the board was the only excuse presented for the absence of a number of members. Barely a quorum was present, and the business transacted was of a monotonous order. After passing some resolutions providing for the erection of street-lamps, &c., Assistant Alderman Kreps submitted a petition in behalf of the Managers of the American Institute, requesting that they be exempted from the Croton-water tax on the days of their industrial exhibition. The petition recited that they pay taxes to the amount of $4,000 on their property; that the City has derived great benefits from the work of the Institute, and that it ought to show its appreciation of the fact by imitating the example of Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, which remit water taxes on industrial expositions.

The matter was laid over, but the Common Council has no power whatever to remit taxes. Some unimportant resolutions were then passed, after which the board adjourned.

THE LONG ISLAND POOR.

The annual report of the Superintendents of of the Poor of Suffolk County to the Board of Supervisors shows the receipts from all sources during the past year, including the Board of State Paupers, to have been $18,500 68, and the expenses to have fully equaled that amount. The whole number of days of pauper residence was 39,549, divided among the several towns as follows: Huntington, 4,221; Babylon, 1,997; Islip, 2,844; Smithtown, 1,325; Brookhaven, 6,562; Riverhead, 3,975; Southold, 3,925; Shelter Island, 71; Southampton, 6,083; East Hampton, 1,413, and for the county, 5,529. The whole expense for food and clothing as chargeable to the several towns was $8,641 83, from which is to be deducted the amount received for the Board of State Paupers, $2,561 68. The whole number of paupers received during the year was 462, of whom 208 were State paupers. Of the whole number 339 were discharged, absconded, or died, leaving 123 at the date of the report. Of the State paupers 184 were discharged out of the State, three were furnished situations in the county, and one died, leaving ten now in the institution. During the year all the chronic insane paupers belonging to the county were removed from the various State asylums and placed in the County Almshouse, and the result has been a great saving of expense. Of the entire number at present in the institution sixty-five are insane.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

The remarkable shower of meteors in the year 1799, and its recurrence in the years 1833 to 1839, gave rise to the theory that their appearance was no accident, but that they might be expected regularly each thirty-fourth year, and for the four or five years immediately succeeding. Accordingly a third shower was predicted for 1867, and for the years immediately following it. True to the prediction there did occur a most remarkable display of meteors in 1867, and in every November since then there has been a like phenomenon, except that the number of shooting stars has each year decreased considerably. Last night and one preceding were those upon which this periodic shower was to be looked for, and the appointment was fully kept. It is true that 200,000 stars did not flash through the sky in seven hours, as was said to have been the case in 1833. And neither did the meteors "fall as thickly as snow flakes," as one observer described their appearance in 1867. But it must be remembered that the theory only calls for a number decreasing with each year succeeding 1867, and that requirement was amply satisfied. From midnight until early dawn, on both Thursday and Friday nights, there were scarcely any ten consecutive minutes in which the heavens were not crossed by a gleam of phosphorescent light, and occasionally several meteors might be seen at once. And, as an astronomer would have expected, most of the meteors flashed out from the vicinity of *Gamma Leoins*. In short, without wishing to magnify in the least the number of meteors that were visible, there were abundantly enough to show that they could not be the sporadic or accidental shooting stars of any casual evening, but were really the remnants or after-thought, so to speak, of the magnificent periodical display of 1867, which, as the period is thought to be thirty-four years, cannot be again expected before 1901. So remarkable a phenomenon as this has of course called forth many theories as to its explanation. One, for instance, is that the earth at each revolution in its orbit plunges more or less deeply into a ring of débris which circulates about the sun. This theory demands a belief in the existence of an indefinite, or rather of an infinite number of small heavenly bodies, technically called bolides, that wander aimlessly through space in an orbit which, if it exists at all, is an irregular one. Another theory is that this shower of meteors is caused by the passage of the earth through comitic matter, the particular comet in question being that known as Biela's. And it is certain that this hypothesis is supported by many reasons, which are said to be astronomically strong, but which are also, to an unscientific mind, at least, quite as bewildering as convincing. Of theories unscientific the number is legion. One of them is that these meteors are merely volcanic stones, which, having been thrown indefinitely upward by an eruption, at last return to the earth by force of gravity. And another theory differs from the last only in placing the volcanoes on the moon, rather than on the earth. But however the existence of these meteors is explained, there is another thing about them which troubles the popular mind. Astronomers say that the luminous path which the shooting stars make in the sky is about twenty-seven miles long, and terminates about fifty-five miles from the earth's surface. But what becomes of the stars after they have flashed across the space thus marked out for them? As to this there is but one accepted theory: they are entirely consumed by their swift passage through the atmosphere, and are thus either entirely volatilized, or else they descend to the earth in an imponderable powder.

THE ARTISTS' RELIEF FUND FOR CHICAGO.

It will be remembered that some time after the Chicago fire a number of French and German artists sent to this City a fine collection of paintings, with directions to dispose of them for the benefit of the suffering poor of Chicago. Meissonnier, the house of Goupil & Co., and Prof. Carl Hubner, (now in this City,) were among those who exerted themselves most actively in procuring subscriptions to the fund. The pictures were sold by Leavitt & Co., but owing to the lateness of the season they went much below their value. The whole amount realized, deducting expenses, which were somewhat heavy, the French pictures having to be framed, was nearly $40,000. This sum has been lying in the Union Trust Company, drawing interest, of course, since the sale. It was not sent to Chicago, for the reason that Mayor Medill informed the committee having the matter in charge that it was not needed, and that it would be highly injudicious to distribute it in indiscriminate charity. The committee have therefore felt greatly at a loss as to what disposition should be made of the fund. Applications have been made to them from all sources. Pastors of churches, school officers, Trustees of universities and hospitals, widows with large families, broken-down merchants and politicians, patrons of art schools, and in fact about everybody that had, or thought they had, a chance of fingering some of the money, have appeared before the committee to urge their claims. Recently, interviews have been had by members of the committee with Meissonnier & Hubner, and their wishes in regard to the disposition of the funds have been learned. Several plans are proposed, it is understood, one being to found a certain number of scholarships for art students in Chicago, another, to invest a portion of the funds, the yearly interest on which shall be given in the form of prizes for the best specimens of art, and still another is to make over the whole amount to the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. One of these plans will probably be adopted before the end of the year.

AN INTERESTING POINT FOR PILOTS.

It is stated, on good authority, that the Government intends retaining the can or iron buoys in the channel of the lower bay during the coming Winter. This subject has long been a disputed one between the national authorities and the State Board of Pilot Commissioners, the former claiming that the retention of the iron buoys during the Winter months was unnecessary, and the latter insisting that any other course was dangerous to the commerce of the port. Last Winter the buoys were removed, and wooden spars anchored in their places. It was found, however, that the wooden substitutes were by no means as reliable as their predecessors. Some of the pilots claim that during cold weather the spars become covered with ice, and are thus rendered invisible. In this way ships, and even large steamers are left to feel their way among the shoals and currents which abound in the neighborhood of the Hook. In the winter of 1872 the rush of ice down the Bay was so great as to carry away several of the iron buoys, and as these cost from $700 to $1,200 apiece, the Light-house Board did not feel justified in replacing them. At present, however, in view of the feeling on the subject among shipping merchants and others interested, there seems to be little doubt that the light-house authorities will concede the demands of the Pilot Commissioners.

JUSTICE IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

About twenty persons convicted of various offenses were arraigned before Judge William T. Hoffman, in the Hudson County Sessions, at Jersey City, yesterday morning, to receive sentence. Charles H. Churchill, a colored horse-thief, was sent to the State Prison for five years. John Clowe, who stabbed Michael Connolly, in Gaffney's stables, Jersey City, several times, wounding him dangerously, was sent to the State Prison for two years and a half. The main interest in the proceedings of the day centred in the case of Valentine Scholland, the man who so brutally assaulted his wife at their home in Jersey City last September. Scholland, who had accumulated some property, was jealous of his wife. The feeling was made particularly bitter on the day of the assault by the refusal of his wife to walk with him on their return from a visit to Central Park. On reaching home, he seized a club and, assaulting his wife with it tore away all one part of her face. For several days she lay at the point of death, but finally rallied and recovered, but is disfigured horribly for life. He set up the plea of insanity on his trial, but the jurors convicted him. Judge Hoffman, yesterday, sent him to the State Prison for eight years. The rest of the sentences were for minor offenses.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of John Gilday, a bankrupt, a question arising in proceedings for a composition was decided by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, yesterday. The Judge decided that the meaning of the statute is that, "in calculating a majority," creditors whose debts do not exceed $50 each shall be reckoned in calculating a majority in value, but shall not be reckoned in calculating the majority in number. It requires no strained rendering of the language to insert the word "calculating" in each instance between the word "in" and the words "the majority." Such is the sense, if the entire clause be read as a whole, without the insertion of the word "calculating" in those places, and the insertion of that word only makes more evident what is really the meaning of the clause as a whole. As in this case the number of all the creditors to be reckoned was thirteen, because there were only thirteen whose debts exceeded $50 each, and as eleven of these thirteen signed in confirmation, the resolution was duly confirmed by the signatures of two-thirds of the thirteen, and the proper order should be entered calling the second meeting of the creditors.

A POINT IN THE LAW OF AUCTION SALES.

The case of S. H. Cummings, of Maine, against Joseph Grafton, of New-York, came before Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. This case arose out of the following circumstances. In May, 1871, Mr. Cummings offered the Glen House, situate in Gorham, N. H., for sale at public auction. Mr. Grafton being the highest bidder, the house was knocked down to him at $90,000. After the papers for the transfer of the property were all made out, Mr. Grafton refused to make good his bid, and the property was sold again. At the second sale $61,000 only was obtained, and suit was brought to recover the $29,000 difference between the amount bid by Mr. Grafton and the amount obtained. The defense pleaded the general issue, and a number of witnesses were examined. The case will probably be concluded today. Messrs. Barney, Butler, and Parsons for the plaintiff, and Mr. Vanderpoel, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for the defense.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO REWARD POLICEMEN—A COMMUNIST DEMANDS HIS RED FLAG—DISMISSALS, APPOINTMENTS, AND TRANSFERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a communication was received from Postmaster James, inclosing a check for $250, to be presented to Patrolman George H. Winner, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for the arrest of William E. Edwards, who had robbed a street letter-box, on the evening of Aug. 9. A similar communication was received from Coudert Bros., counsel for Signor Ferdinand de Lucca, Consul General of Italy, accompanied by a check for $100, for presentation to Patrolman Benjamin Tassaro, of the Eighth Precinct, for the arrest of Angelo Giacomo and Giovanni Monfalconi, two Italian brigands charged with murder. Mr. Voorhis expressed himself as opposed to allowing officers of the department to receive rewards for actions performed in the strict line of duty, unless it was clearly ascertained that the reward was offered voluntarily and without any solicitation on the part of the officers to be benefited thereby. He had heard of cases where officers had, by throwing out hints, induced citizens whose interests they had served to reward their services, and the citizens proffering the rewards would sign the usual blank furnished by the department, setting forth that the reward was voluntarily offered, because no direct solicitation had been made. Superintendent Walling, who was present, explained that the reward of $250 sent by Postmaster James was in pursuance of a standing offer of that amount for the arrest and conviction of any person for robbing the street letter-boxes, and in the case of Patrolman Tassaro, that officer had been several weeks searching for the brigands whom he succeeded in arresting. Both cases were referred to the Superintendent for examination and report.

A communication was received from a committee representing the citizens of West Farms, asking permission to present Capt. H. V. Steers, formerly commanding the Thirty-fourth Precinct, but recently transferred to the Twenty-ninth, a set of handsomely engrossed resolutions expressive of their appreciation of his character as a man and an officer, and of his faithful services in protecting their lives and property while in command of the Thirty-fourth Precinct. The request was granted.

A communication was received from Justus H. Schwab, one of the leaders in the Communistic disturbances last Winter, demanding that a red flag taken from him by the Police be returned to him. Schwab set forth in his communication that when he was arrested during the riot in Tompkins square, a red flag was taken from him by the Police, and that he has since made several unsuccessful efforts to regain possession of the same, and has learned that Capt. Walsh, who at the time of the disturbance was in command of the Seventeenth Precinct, and into whose possession the flag passed, had failed to return it to the Property Clerk. The communication was referred to Commissioner Durvee for examination and report.

On motion of Commissioner Disbecker, it was resolved to advertise for proposals for furnishing gas to the police stations for the year 1875. The Commissioner, in making the motion, explained that a number of the station-houses were now connected with the mains of the Mutual and other gas-light companies, and when this state of affairs existed it would be a saving to the department to promote competition among these gas companies. The Committee on Repairs and Supplies was directed to prepare the necessary specifications and advertisement.

The following-named patrolmen were dismissed the department: Theodore F. Naudin, Thirty-first Precinct, and Jeremiah Hyde, Twenty-second Precinct, for intoxication; James McGowan, Twenty-eighth Precinct, for refusing to arrest a man who had stolen a trunk from a canal-boat, and Thomas J. Farrell, Eleventh Precinct, for being absent without leave since Oct. 21. On the day mentioned he entered the station-house, handed his shield to Capt. Murphy, and, remarking "This is no business for me," walked out of the house, and has not since reported for duty.

Patrick Hogan, George E. Fister, Robert M. Birdsall, John Conklin, and Robert Halfpenny were appointed patrolmen. Patrolman George P. Braisted was transferred from Eighth to Seventh Precinct, and Patrolman Cornelius O'Brien from Seventh to Eighth Precinct. Doorman Leonard Walling was transferred from Twentieth Precinct to the Detective office, and Peter Waters was appointed doorman and assigned to Twentieth Precinct. John H. Smith, an Inspector of Dumps, was removed.

STATESMEN BY THE EARS.

The "serenade" to "Col." Willis, the Democratic Congressman from the Grasshopper District, which took place at the head-quarters of the West-side Democratic Association on Thursday night, was succeeded by an unpleasant but characteristic sequel. Yesterday Mr. Ashler Barnet, late Secretary of the "Liberal" Republican State Executive Committee, appeared at the Yorkville Police Court and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Richard Abell, the President of the West-side Democratic Association, on a charge of larceny. The larceny, he explained, consisted in the refusal of Abell to deliver to Barnet a flag which he had borrowed for the occasion from that extremely Liberal Republican, Hon. Mark Lanigan, of the Fourth Ward. Justice Otterbourg declined to issue a warrant, but directed that a summons should be at once served on Abell. That gentleman, accompanied by a number of members of his association, last evening responded to the summons by appearing before the magistrate. He stated, in explanation, that two kegs of lager beer ordered for the thirty patriots participating in the ovation, had not been paid for, and that he had given the flag to the man who furnished the beer as security for the payment thereof. He added that if Barnet hadn't been a "sucker," and drunk at the time, he would not have taken this method of seeking redress. Mr. Barnet retorted that if he was drunk, he was not delirious enough to steal a flag. Judge Otterbourg declined to entertain the charge of larceny, saying that Mr. Barnet's remedy was in a civil action in the nature of a suit in replevin. The statesman then left the court-room, muttering threats of wrath to come.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF VIOLENT DRIVING.

On Wednesday afternoon last, while Dr. E. J. Sears, editor of the *National Quarterly Review*, was taking his usual saddle-ride on the equestrian road at the Central Park, a horse that had become unmanageable from violent and unskillful driving, came in collision with his horse and knocked down the animal, a fine Kentuckian gray, so that Dr. Sears was pitched forward several yards on his head. For some minutes he was unconscious, but almost immediately he stood up, and when asked to ride in a carriage he declined to do so, and insisted, although he had not yet completely recovered consciousness, on walking along with his gray, as he observed that the animal was also injured by the collision. Fortunately a gentleman came up at this time who knew him, and who accompanied him to his residence, at the same time indicating the stable to which his horse should be taken. The shock was very severe to the horse, as well as to his rider. The latter received several gashes on the forehead, but the surgeon attending him is of opinion that he will be able, with proper precaution, to resume his editorial labors in nine or ten days.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The County Canvassers held a comparatively dull session yesterday. After counting some returns, the question of whether the votes for Assistant Aldermen should be canvassed was presented by Mr. Wilson D. Wolfe, who announced that he appeared for William E. Demarest, of the Fifteenth, William T. Kavanagh, of the Fourth, and Patrick Toner, of the Twentieth Districts, who had run for that office. He said that the Inspectors of Election had received the votes cast for each, and that, whether the law abolishing the board was constitutional or not, it was the duty of the canvassers to count the votes and certify the number to the County Clerk. Their duty was simply ministerial, and therefore they should take official cognizance of the returns for Assistant Aldermen. The board reserved its decision. The returns from the Eleventh, Sixth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Districts were subsequently canvassed. No protests were received. The board will meet again this morning.

BAD WEATHER AT SEA.

Capt. W. H. Gardner, of the ship Alexander Marshall, which on Oct. 19 arrived from Liverpool, with merchandise consigned to C. H. Marshall & Co., reports that he experienced very bad weather. He made a northern passage, and started with fresh westerly gales. On Oct. 2 he arrived at the Banks, where he encountered a violent north-west gale, in which his cargo was so shifted as to give the ship a strong list to port. On Oct. 16 he encountered another gale, which he says blew a hurricane from west north-west for eight hours, and which carried away his main topsail. On Oct. 20 he passed over a shoal of the Grand Banks, with the sea breaking heavily 100 yards to the southward of the ship. From the Grand Banks to New-York there were light westerly winds and nothing but clear weather.

ASSAULT ON A UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Martin Flannagan was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with assaulting John Mason, a Special Deputy United States Marshal. It is alleged that the assault was committed on the 3d inst., while Mason was in the performance of his duty. Flannagan was held in the sum of $1,000 to appear for examination on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

THE PROTRACTED TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

FURTHER TESTIMONY TO THE GOOD CHARACTER OF HAYES AND ZIRRUTH—EVIDENCE OF JOURNALISTS—THE TESTIMONY ON BOTH SIDES CLOSED—SUMMING UP TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The trial of the safe burglary conspirators was resumed this morning.

Gen. William H. Morgan sworn—Is in the Solicitor's office of the Secret Service Division. Identified documents shown as the monthly report of Whitley of the workings of the Secret Service Division for the month of April, 1874.

Jacob Shall sworn—Is a physician in Washington; was formerly for ten years practicing in Newark, N. J., and knows Zirruth. His reputation was always considered good.

F. M. Catts sworn—Resided in New-York for eleven years. Is well acquainted with Michael Hayes, and knows his character to be good. Had heard people say he was a man of truth and honor.

Charles Fitzimmons sworn—Has resided in New-York twenty-one years. Has known Hayes for fourteen years, and known him well. His reputation has always been considered good. Never heard his word disputed.

A. M. Gibson sworn—Was present at an interview between Solicitor Wilson and Tom Shailer. Witness happened to be in the Solicitor's office some time in August, when Shailer came in. Witness got up to go and the Solicitor asked him to remain. The Solicitor showed Shailer some telegrams, and pointing to the letter H. in one of them asked him to whom it referred. Shailer said it referred to one Hopper, who had been connected with a counterfeit case. He also showed Shailor one relating to Howard, and Shailer said it referred to Gen. Howard. After Shailer had gone out witness asked the Solicitor if Shailer would allow such a man as Hopper to authorize him to send telegrams for him, and he said "It seems so."

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—Witness is a correspondent of the New-York *Sun*. Had taken no interest in looking up this case only such as his duty as a journalist in search of news prompted him to take. Was in frequent consultation with Solicitor Wilson and Mr. Riddle only as he sought for news, as he did in all the departments.

Witness was asked if he wrote several articles which appeared in the New-York *Sun*, denouncing the Judge and jury, and replied that he had not denounced either of them.

In answer to the question "Did you write the article headed 'A Mockery of Justice?'" witness replied that he did not make heads to articles; was not responsible for them, and could not identify his articles by the heads made over them.

The witness was sharply questioned about the articles which had appeared in the *Sun*, and said he could not tell about them unless the articles were shown him.

William Metzar sworn—Resides in Baltimore. Was reporter for a German paper in Washington last April, and made the acquaintance of Gustave Zirruth. They had a room together the first two weeks in April. Witness saw him every day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—Witness did not know Zirruth under the name of Miller. Zirruth gave him his own card, bearing the name of Zirruth.

Charles Taylor recalled—Witness was shown the monthly report of Whitley, as heretofore submitted, and identified the signature of Whitley to the report.

Mr. Riddle read the portion of the report which referred to Nettleship, in which Whitley reported that Nettleship was in Washington on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of April attending to the Howard matter, and that he left Washington on the night of the 23d of April for Philadelphia.

A copy of the telegram alleged to have been stolen was offered in evidence.

The defense objected.

After argument, the court decided to admit it, and the defense noted the exception.

The telegram was then read. It was directed to A. B. Williams, in New-York, and requested Williams to come home that night, and asked Nettleship to come with him and keep a lookout for Smith; it was dated April 21, and signed "Harry."

Mr. Riddle gave notice that the prosecution had closed its rebutting testimony.

The defense called Harry Williams. Witness is a brother of A. B. Williams; remembers when his brother was in New-York last April; witness sent two telegrams to him while he was there; a copy of the missing telegram was shown to witness and he said it was the one he sent, with two mistakes in it; he directed the telegram in care of William Hale, and the copy read William Hall; he also directed his brother to ask "G." to come home with him, and this copy made it "N.;" with the exception of these two errors the telegram was correct; witness said the "G." referred to George Genet; he sent telegrams to his brother at the request of Richard Harrington.

Some documentary evidence was here introduced, and A. B. Newcomb was recalled. The monthly report of Whitley was handed to him, and he identified it as a report which he made for that month. The letter accompanying it was written and signed by Whitley.

Mr. Riddle—Then we have got one signature that you will admit as Whitley's.

Witness said he had made up this report from documents and reports which came into his hands in the office. Nettleship was such a poor writer that witness could not make out all his reports.

Both sides agreed that the testimony was now all in.

Mr. Davidge, for the defense, made a proposition to submit the case to the jury without argument.

Mr. Hill, for the Government, objected.

Mr. Riddle stated that he was so ill he could not remain in court the balance of the day, and was about to suggest that the court adjourn over till to-morrow, when Mr. Davidge said that inasmuch as the case would run into next week he would suggest that the court be adjourned to Monday.

After fifteen minutes spent in arranging matters, the Judge said he thought he had learned enough from counsel to adjourn the court till Monday at 11 o'clock, and on that day they would have a continuous sitting until Mr. Hill had completed his argument, or until 4 o'clock.

By arrangement between counsel there are to be at least four arguments to the jury, and perhaps more. Each will probably occupy the attention of the jury one day.

The court instructed the jury again, and warned the bailiffs in charge that they had a solemn duty to perform in the case.

Adjourned till Monday.

ARREST OF "MIKE" HAYES FOR PERJURY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—To-day, immediately after the adjournment of the Criminal Court, about 1 o'clock, as Michael Hayes, principal witness for the Government in the case of the alleged safe burglary conspiracy, was passing from the hall, he was arrested by detectives on a warrant issued from the Police Court, upon the oath of H. C. Whitley, charging Hayes with perjury in the safe burglary trial, by swearing that between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1874, he went "to the office of the said Hiram C. Whitley, at No. 56 Bleecker street in the City of New-York, and after waiting a few minutes in the rear office, Col. Whitley came in from the front office, and said: 'How do you do Michael?' and shook hands. Col. Whitley directed me to go the Metropolitan Hotel and see Nettleship." Hayes made no resistance when arrested, and asked that they take him to the office of Mr. Riddle, which was done. Upon arriving there he asked Mr. Riddle to act as his counsel, but that gentleman replied he did not consider, at this time, it would be proper for him to do so, and recommended him to his associate, Mr. F. Miller. Hayes was subsequently taken to the Police Court, and Mr. Closs, representing the Government, asked that bail be fixed at $5,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. Later in the day Columbus Alexander and others entered the court-room, and Mr. Miller, for Hayes, asked that the amount of bail be reduced, but the court declined to do so. Mr. Alexander, it is understood, was willing to enter into bail in a smaller amount, but the court declining to reduce it the prisoner was committed to jail.

FISH BREEDING.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 12, 1874.

Any parties in the United States or Canada wishing to experiment in hatching the spawn of the salmon trout and white fish will be sent a few hundred, on receipt of fifty cents, (to pay for the package,) by addressing the undersigned. Also, parties desiring to experiment in rearing the young of the California salmon will be given a few hundred by going to the New-York State hatching-house for them, all applications to be made during the month of December. All kinds of fish will be distributed to the public waters of New-York State the same as in years before.

SETH GREEN, Rochester, N Y

MEETING OF THE IRON TRADE.

A meeting of representatives of the iron trade was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of devising measures to co-operate with other branches of business to bring about a revision of the tariff laws. Addresses were made by Messrs. Schlesinger and Schwab, and the following committee were appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting: B. Schlesinger, Edward Cooper, Townsend Burden, Edward Frith, Robert J. Bushnell, Edward Dalhout, and Harris Colt. Tin Plate Trade—A. W. Stokes, G. L. Nichols, and M. R. Bruce.

MRS. HARRIET DOUGLAS CRUGER'S WILL.

In the case of the contested will of Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger, Mr. Joseph H. Choate commenced summing up the testimony in behalf of the contestants before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. This lady, it will be remembered, left the greater part of her property to religious and missionary institutions, and the will is contested by the heirs-at-law on the ground that she was of unsound mind when it was made. Mr. Choate will continue his argument on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA.

WEATHERWISE OBSERVATIONS AND GENERAL NOTES.

AN OLD-FASHIONED SOUTH-EASTER—THE RAINY SEASON AND THE FARMERS—IDLE SHIPS—THE PERFORMANCES OF OCCIDENT—WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE HORSE—THE BROKERS' BOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 2, 1874.

We have just had a real old-fashioned south-easter, the inauguration of the rainy season, but it came a month earlier than it was wanted. Some of our provident farmers, who always get caught with their grain in the fields, set up such a howl at the advent of the rainy season that one would suppose they had personal grounds of grievance. Because we have no rain for seven months of the year is no reason they should be especially favored by having ten months of dry season.

I have noticed that every year, for the past twenty, some "blarsted fool" would leave his grain out until it rained—if it was not before January, and then squawk over it—and the country papers take sides with him against the Lord for the damage. Like that time-honored last man—there is always some one caught napping. Any man that don't know by this time that it rains every year, deserves to lose his crop. The almanac will tell him that much. I have noticed another thing—that the whole country goes mad on the subject of cutting hay about the 15th of May; and also that, year after year, they have had it damaged or destroyed, inasmuch as in the last twenty years, there have been but three or four exceptions to the rule, that it would rain between the 16th and 20th of May. The south-easter we had the other day was a lively one, and stirred up the ships, and especially the small craft, in the bay and harbor and made it warm for some of them.

The tugs did a good business towing vessels out of danger—untangling collisions and carrying out anchors; one tug boat made $2,600—not a bad day's work. The rain fell in torrents and washed everything clean—all the dust off the trees and bushes, and the roses have come out refreshingly beautiful. Our pleasantest weather comes now, as the summer winds have ceased, and there is no dust. The roads are in fine condition, and horses are in demand.

Speaking of ships, don't you want a few? You could get them at your own rates for a freight to the lower regions—anywhere, so that they get a freight. It is hard on the Johnny Bulls who sent their ships in ballast from every quarter of the globe. Some half a dozen are partially loaded, but as no grain is coming forward, and Morgan & Sons, who chartered them, have gone under, and can't come to time, the prospect is decidedly not encouraging.

We had the prettiest trotting race at our new trotting park on Saturday last that has ever taken place in California, and our pet horse, Occident, cleaned out one of your best horses, Fullerton, in 2:18—not bad time for a mustang, as Occident has been called, derisively. Occident, you may remember, gave promise of great speed, and did trot amazingly fast in private trials, but when matched in a public race, did not pan out so well. The horse is excitable and nervous, and the crowd of people, swaying and shouting, rendered him more so. The consequence was he would break badly; but in this last race, in the hands of Budd Doble, he achieved a brilliant record, having trotted three heats squarely, without a break, in 2:19, 2:18, and 2:22¾. He could have made much better time on the last heat if he had been called upon, but as Fullerton broke at the first quarter, Doble, seeing he had the race, let him slow down to an easy gait. He could undoubtedly have distanced Fullerton had there been any object in it. The purse was $3,500—$2,500 to the first horse, and $1,000 to the second. Gov. Stanford, who owns Occident, generously awarded the $2,500 to Doble, and moreover has loaned him the horse for three years, to win all the money he can with him, for his own sole benefit. Gov. Stanford is a very rich man, and generous to a fault; cares nothing for any money the horse might make, the glory of owning such a flyer being satisfaction enough for him. It is prophesied that in Doble's skillful hands Occident will yet show the fastest time ever made by any trotting horse, not excepting Goldsmith Maid. He is bound to beat her yet, and at no very distant day. He has shown sufficient speed to do it, and the short time he has been in Doble's hands has shown such improvement in steadiness that it is a foregone conclusion that he will astonish the horse community ere long. The question of endurance has been conclusively settled by this race, as the horse came in each heat without the least evidence of fatigue. Doble says he could have made better time than in the previous heat (2:18) had it been necessary, and thinks it will be no trick at all to show 2:15 in a very short time. We all feel proud of our California-raised horse, and walk around with a big chip on our shoulder.

The Palace Hotel, the present wonder of our town, grows apace—is already up to the fourth story; and twelve hundred and fifty men and nine steam-engines are making things lively on the corner of New Montgomery and Market streets. The work is continued without cessation night and day, the engines running all night hoisting bricks and material, the object of so much "push" being to get the roof on before the rainy season sets in. Two weeks more of fair weather will see it accomplished. The three lower stories being ready for plastering, notice to that effect was given out. Whereupon the Plasterers' Union called a meeting, and with that characteristic wisdom of all leagues passed a resolution that they would not work for old wages, but would demand an advance of a dollar a day, thinking they had the proprietors of the hotel in the door; but they reckoned too much on their power, for Mr. Ralston at once ordered that not a man of the association should be employed on the job at any price, and immediately gave notice that he would employ boys, have them instructed, and hand the entire job over to them. There was a rush the next morning, as might be expected, and before noon two hundred lads were at it hot and heavy, pounding their fingers and making hard work of it in the beginning, but they have now been at work a week, and are beginning to make it go nicely, while the gentlemen of the league are standing outside with their hands in their pockets, probably indulging in much mental profanity at the result of their attempt to coerce capital. A few such lessons and we should hear less of the cant of demagogues about the dignity of labor over capital. These misguided gentlemen of the Plasterers' Union are taking it out in dignity, and I fancy it don't pay. They have lost a splendid job.

Stocks are a little off the last few days, and there is a gloomy outlook for operators unless it revives, but the lull is probably temporary. Money is abundant and people who have it are never content to let it remain inactive very long. We have one hundred and seventy-five millions of hard dollars capital, and it must find business. If wheat should advance even a cent a bushel, the crop would begin to move, and that would release sixty millions more and make things lively.

Business generally is excellent, and the foundries and machine shops are run down with orders—have more than they can do. It is the mechanics' harvest—there is so much work for them, owing to the unprecedented energy in mining, which calls for a vast amount of machinery, to say nothing of the great number of expensive buildings going up on all sides. If this country continues as prosperous as at present for a year or two longer, and there is apparently no reason why it should not, we will make a respectable showing. The recent developments on the great Comstock ledge give promise of large products of gold and silver—it having been clearly demonstrated that a bona fide ledge of the old-time rich ore has been struck at the depth of a thousand feet, after going through several hundred feet of non-paying rock—the experience of the last three or four years enabling mines to pay handsomely that formerly could not be worked at a profit—improved machinery and manipulation giving a profit where there was formerly a loss.

We have about the liveliest set of chaps composing the Board of Brokers that can be found in any city; full of vim and energy, making money or losing it rapidly, spending it freely, and mixing up a great deal of fun with business. On Saturday last, the day of the race, in the morning board, when near its conclusion some wag jumped up and sung out, "One hundred to fifty on Occident." "Taken," resounded on all sides. In vain the "Caller's" gavel came down on his desk, in vain calls of order. All rules were disregarded, and the fun was fast and furious, and finally the board was adjourned in haste, and all rushed for carriages and teams and off they rattled for the race-course. It so happened that I had encountered a friend from the mining district, who had never seen a board in session, and I took him up to give him an insight into their doings. We reached the room just as the fun was raging furiously. My friend took one wild look and broke for the door, and went down stairs, three at a jump. I followed to learn the cause, and found him breathless on the sidewalk, and seizing my arm he exclaimed: "My gracious! What was the fight about?" I must say I did not much wonder at his mistake and consternation, for it did look and sound as if the evil one had broke loose—*à la* Guyascutus.

Must cut my letter short, as a friend is down below with a pair of "flyers" that he has just bought and he wants me to go out on the road with him to see his team move. My friend is a lucky dog. Three weeks ago he could muster just $3,500. He took a chance on Ophir stock, bought at forty and sold out at sixty-three, and as ducks take to water so does man take to horse-flesh. I don't know any better method of getting rid of any surplus cash. My friend was formerly in the tobacco business and can now very properly paint on his carriage panels, *quid rides.*

PODGERS.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR LEECH, OF THE IRISH TEAM—THE CREEDMOOR RANGE TO BE OPEN DURING THE WINTER.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held an adjourned meeting at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Col. Church, the President, in the chair. A resolution was passed deciding that in all future competitions the breech-loading rifle should be loaded only at the breech, but in contests open to any rifle, either breech or muzzle loading arms might be used. On motion, it was decided to keep the range at Creedmoor open during the Winter. At the conclusion of the routine business of the association, Col. Church, on behalf of the latter, presented to Major Arthur Blennerhasset Leech, President of the Irish Rifle Association, a handsome badge, accompanying the ceremony with a few remarks, in which he stated that the intention of the board was to indicate the esteem in which he was held by the National Rifle Association, as well as to express their gratitude for the promotion of rifle practice in the United States to which the Irish "team" had so ably contributed. The speaker said he felt assured that in looking back to the international contest, there was no incident connected with it which could not be referred to with pleasure by both the Irish and American riflemen. Major Leech, in response, said that he was grateful beyond expression for the kindness with which himself and associates had been received during their visit to the United States, and he hoped to be able to reciprocate to some degree the many favors that had been shown to his command, while in this country, during the coming year, when he hoped to meet the association, or its representatives, in his own country. He would wear the beautiful trophy so kindly bestowed upon him, he said, as a memento of the many pleasant reminiscences of the United States. Hon. D. W. Judd then announced that the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins would be at the disposal of the association for the purpose of escorting the Irish "team" down the bay next Wednesday, on the occasion of their departure for Europe. On motion, it was decided to invite the Board of Supervisors to accompany the party. The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

STEAMBOAT RACING ON EAST RIVER.

An investigation is in progress by the United States Steam-boat Inspectors into the causes of the collision in the East River, last month, between the racing steamers Harlem and Sylvan Glen, of the rival Harlem lines. Though the complaint was made by the Captain of the Glen, who charges her competitor with disregard of the harbor regulations, the officers of both vessels are really on trial, with the object of putting a stop, if possible, to the reckless and dangerous practice of racing in the East River.

Capt. Longstreet, of the Glen, testified that when abreast of the New-York abutment of the East River Bridge the Glen was half a length ahead of the Harlem, the latter heading in toward the docks, with the Glen on the inside; that the Glen blew two whistles for the Harlem to keep off, but the Harlem continued on her course, and the boats came together opposite the Catharine Ferry, without, however, any damage to either. Subsequently the boats again collided near Pier No. 45 in attempting to pass between a tow and the pier, where there was room for but one of them. Joseph Given, wheelman of the Glen, and several passengers gave evidence to show that the collision was caused by the Harlem crowding the Glen into the New-York shore. Lewis Vought, engineer of the Glen, testified in corroboration of this. None of the officers of the Harlem have yet been examined, but three of her passengers, Theodore Fitch, George W. Davids, and James Barry, gave evidence in her favor, and to the effect that the Harlem was three-quarters of a length ahead of the Glen at the point of the Hook, at which point she sheered to cross the bow of the Glen for the purpose of entering the Grand street dock; that it was impossible, when the boats were closest together, for the Harlem by slowing her engines to pass under the stern of the Glen, which was nearest to the dock and sheered toward the Harlem, compelling the latter in turn to sheer off toward the east. The evidence was generally of an unsatisfactory character, and when the investigation was adjourned to Monday next, the opinion was general among the spectators that the officers of both boats were to blame, and deserve the strongest punishment of the law.

THE EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The Committee of Ways and Means, appointed by the Assembly to consider the question of the equalization of taxes in the State, resumed its session last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. Batcheller, the Chairman of the Committee, presided. The other members present were Ex-Gov. Alvord, Col. Charles S. Spencer, and Messrs. C. L. Lincoln, F. B. Brewer, J. B. Blumenthal, and Smith N. Weed. Mr. Solomon Townsend of Saratoga, addressed the committee at considerable length, and suggested a number of improvements that could be made in the present system of taxation. Among other things, he said that one of the most desirable results to be obtained would be to arrange it so that Assessors in the discharge of their duties, might assess the property at its true value, and not at different rates, varying from sixty to twenty per cent., as he himself knew it did in different counties. At the close of Mr. Townsend's remarks Commissioner Andrews was requested by the Chairman to put his theory of taxation before the committee in such shape as would enable it to be put into the form of a law. He did not think, he said, that the members of the committee had interpreted it alike. Mr. Andrews said that it would be almost impossible to frame a law that would reach all the personal property in New-York. No theory of taxation could be made to lie square. By reason of the enormous mass of exempt bonds, merchants and bankers kept United States bonds on hand, instead of money, because they drew interest all the time, and could be cashed whenever they had need of current funds. The proximity of other States was also a serious bar to any system of taxation, however perfect, and unless this State could legislate with them, or for them, the whole theory of taxation crumbles to pieces. An interesting conversation, relating chiefly to the exemption of mortgages from taxation, followed, in which Mr. Isaac Sherman, Gen. Batcheller, Ex-Gov. Alvord, Mr. Smith N. Weed, and other gentlemen took part. At 10 o'clock the session was adjourned by the Chairman, to meet at 10:30 this morning in the rooms of the Board of Aldermen at the City Hall.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE DEFENDANT.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF REV. JOHN S. GLENDENNING—EXCITEMENT AT THE CHURCH—THE AUDIENCE OBLIGED TO LEAVE THE ROOM FOR APPLAUDING.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning was resumed before the Jersey City Presbytery in the church on Jersey City Heights yesterday morning. The session was opened at about 9:30 o'clock with prayer. Mr. Glendenning was recalled to the stand and Dr. Imbrie, one of the prosecuting counsel entered upon a most thorough cross-examination of the witness. He testified:

I visited Miss Pomeroy very frequently—more frequently than I did other lady members of the congregation. I usually sat alone with her. I visited her more frequently than others because of her peculiar situation, being in a family where she was in need of Christain sympathy to support her, and because of a feeling of friendship that existed between us.

Q. Were there no other lady members of your congregation in need of Christian sympathy? A. None who held her peculiar family relations. I spent the evenings reading the poets to her. I read to her two sermons of mine in advance of their delivery. I was not in the habit of taking her alone to concerts, &c. I met her once at a concert, not, however, by pre-arrangement, and accompanied her home. I don't remember taking her to any church in New-York or Brooklyn.

Q.—Were you in the habit of kissing her when parting with her? A.—No, Sir, never at parting.

Q.—Do you mean to give us to understand that you never kissed her? A.—Oh, yes, I have kissed her, but never at parting. I was never engaged to Miss Pomeroy. Her attentions to me were burdensome, and my mother and sister have frequently complained to me about them; but I did not wish to be rude, and did not, consequently, repel her. I remember talking on the cars with Mr. Howell about my reported engagement. He would scarcely presume to remonstrate with me about it; he merely spoke of the rumors. I denied that I was engaged to her. I always did to her friends and mine. I knew that there was public talk that we were engaged to be married. I did nothing to create a suspicion of such a thing.

Q.—Were you in the habit of reading the poets evenings with other ladies of your congregation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever read one of your sermons to any one else than Miss Pomeroy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have said that you did both for Miss Pomeroy's diversion. Was not that, in connection with the exceptional frequency of your visits, enough to justify such a suspicion? A.—I don't know, Sir. It was not to my mind. I never insisted upon her denying that any engagement subsisted between us. I once said to her that for herself she ought to deny it. I always rejected to her the idea of the possibility of any such thing occurring. In the presence of others I called her Miss Pomeroy. When we were together I called her sometimes Miss Pomeroy, sometimes Miss Mary, at other times Mary. She called me Mr. Glendenning. She often called me "Glen," which was my press *nom de plume.* No other young lady connected with the congregation called me "Glen." I called no other young lady member of the congregation by her Christian name. Ladies not connected with the congregation have called me by terms of intimacy.

Q.—What did they call you? A.—I don't think it necessary to tell you that. I have written notes to Miss Pomeroy; sometimes addressed her as "Dear Mary," and sometimes signed myself "Glen." Don't know whether I ever wrote her a note inviting her to accompany me to a public entertainment, and directing her to look her prettiest. I have never called her my little wife.

Witness at this point described the presents he had given Miss Pomeroy, and said that he had given them in return for some she had given him; and categorically denied each of the four charges preferred against him. He then continued: I received three notes charging her with unchristian conduct. The first alleged falsehood against her; the second alleged impropriety of conduct in the presence of gentlemen; the third alleged, by implication, that she had violated her chastity. I don't know who sent them. The last was so specific that I told her about it. She denied it at first, but afterward confessed that she had been robbed of her virtue in early life by a man boarding in the house of her uncle, Jacob Miller, in Beach street. This was in June. At that time she denied that she had submitted to any one else. I first became aware of her condition on the 9th of July. She told me who was the father of her unborn child. She gave me the name distinctly of the man. She told me of others to whom she had yielded.

As to the watch and chain Glendenning testified—I bought the watch for her. She gave me $15 toward it. I gave $45 for it, and she was to pay me the balance as soon as she could get her money from her cousin. I remitted the balance due on the watch. At the time of her death she owed me $50. I never told Mr. Howell, as he testified, that I had given her the watch. He testified to impressions, I testify to the fact.

Witness then resumed—I remained with her in the church on one occasion when she asked me to stay and talk with her.

Q.—On the night of the arrest, when she said, "Glen, I have deceived you," what did you understand her to mean? A.—I was under the impression that she had very cruelly deceived me in putting me in the position in which she had put me.

Q.—If she had never explained to you the meaning of the note to her cousin, a copy of which she handed to you on July 5, what did you mean when you said she would not make the charge but for surrounding influnces? A.—I don't know that I said that in reply to her charge. I don't know that she made any other statement implicating me. My remark must have been in answer to her statement that she had deceived me.

The Presbytery at this point adjourned for recess. After recess the cross-examination of Glendenning was taken up by Dr. Riggs, associate counsel for the prosecution. Glendenning testified: She first told me of the pregnancy July 9. She passed my house, and asked me to walk with her. I went to her house, and sat on the piazza. I expected an explanation of her note to her cousin which she had handed to me. I supposed that it referred to her past life. She told me of her early history. I forgot all about the note and everything else. I can't tell why I did not deny her charge when she made it on the night of the arrest. I knew I was innocent, and thought I could prove it. I find it much harder than I expected to prove a negative. Her cousins knew of her pregnancy before she told me of it. She told me so. The note of July 5, produced here, has been torn and pieced together. Another accompanied it, not yet produced.

This note was afterwards produced and read. It was as follows:

JULY 7, 1874.

MY DEAR GLEN.: I am going to leave to-day, and desire to make an explanation to my cousins. I have written them a note, a copy of which I inclose. I am sorry to have to make such an explanation now, but I could not tell them before. If I have done you wrong, I didn't mean it. Excuse me for allowing any suspicion to fall on you without at once freeing you by telling you the whole truth in regard to the matter. Shall I see you before I go away? MARIE.

Glendenning further testified: She asked me to return the note to her. I did not have it with me, and could not. She made me her *confidante* in all things. The anonymous notes had so much influence on me that I preached on the subject in a general way. The letters evoked a sermon on "fallen women." I preached a series of sermons to the young, and that subject was necessarily one on which I spoke.

Mr. Riggs—Not necessarily.

Glendenning—Allow me to say, Sir, that I know the wants of this special community better than anyone outside possibly could, and provided for them.

On the night of July 9 Miss Pomeroy manifested resentful and angry feelings. She never connected me with her condition. She was angry because of some things which I told her in language more expressive than elegant.

Q.—What did you say to her? A.—She told me that there was a fact in her past history which she had kept away, but she was going away and the session of the church ought to know the true state of affairs. A young man, boarding in the neighborhood, had become intimate with her, and had since moved away; others knew of it, and under threat of exposure had forced her to yield to them also. I told her that she was lower than the lowest prostitute that lay in the gutter. I was sorry afterward I had said it. She manifested great shame and sorrow. She said several times: "Oh, I wish I were dead."

The prosecution wished to know the names of the parties against whom she laid these charges.

Dr. Dod thought that as they could not be proven it would not be wise to give the names.

Dr. Eddy—I want to know if he dares to give the names.

These expressions elicited applause from the audience, and on motion of Dr. Imbrie the room was cleared of all save members of the Presbytery and of the press.

Glendenning then resumed: She asked me to write a letter to her aunt in Perryville, who she hoped would take her in in her trouble. I refused to do it. I went away with the impression that she did not know who was the father of her child. I told her I would lay the matter before the session of the Church. She seemed to be anxious to conceal it from the Church.

Q.—How is it that you went about with her afterward? A.—These occasions were rare, and she thrust herself upon me. Miss Pomeroy never called me "Glen" before she knew that that was my nom de plume. I showed the note to her cousin, to several persons after my arrest. I did not ask Judge Aldridge if a written confession would clear me. I had none such. I had no idea of getting one. I carried a pistol occasionally. I did not carry one between June 1 and July 15. Miss Pomeroy asked me to read my sermons to her. I have visited saloons with Miss Pomeroy and treated her to ice-cream.

The rest of Mr. Glendenning's testimony was a repetition of that already given by him. At 5:30 the Presbytery adjourned.

A TEAMSTER HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Coroner Reinhard yesterday held an inquest in Jersey City over the remains of Mrs. Spier, who was run over by a cart on the Heights, driven by Otto Weber, a boy fourteen years of age. Mrs. Spier was in the act of crossing the street when she was knocked down by the horse, and so badly injured by the passage over her body of the wheels of the cart that she died in a few minutes. Weber had been arrested to await the result of the injuries. The evidence showed that the boy was in the employ of a man named James Balsoner. The jurors rendered a verdict censuring Balsoner for having employed so young a lad as Weber to drive his cart. Balsoner was arrested and is locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house to await the action of the Grand Jurors.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

DANIELS, UBASSY, VIGNAUX, AND GARNIER THE WINNERS OF THE CONCLUDING MATCHES—VIGNAUX THE WINNER OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP-BADGE — TABLE SHOWING THE SCORE OF EACH PLAYER DURING THE WHOLE TOURNAMENT.

The billiard tournament at Tammany Hall was continued yesterday. In the afternoon the first game was between Maurice Daly and Edward Daniels. It was won by Daniels, Daly's play being ruined by the infirmity from which he is suffering. He made but 188 points in the game. Daniels, whose game is graceful but not specially effective, made runs of 55, 44, and 38, and an average of 7 24-39. Daly's best runs were 23 and 21. The second game was between George Slosson and François Ubassy, the latter winning with ease. Slosson made 197, which included runs of 40 and 35 Ubassy's best runs were 54 and 50, and his average 7 13-41. In the evening the hall was crowded, many ladies being among the spectators. The first game was between Maurice Vignaux and Cyrille Dion, and was one of the best, in some respects, of the tournament. The fact that it was the deciding game for the championship badge enlivened public interest, and every stroke was watched with intense interest. Vignaux was in good form from the first, but the game was well advanced before Dion showed what he was capable of doing. Vignaux's play was almost monotonous in its absolute accuracy of execution where small caroms were concerned, but the monotony was frequently relieved by brilliant round-the-table or massé strokes. At the end of the nineteenth inning the score stood, Vignaux 93, Dion 72; but in the twentieth inning Dion rolled up a clever run of 79 and took the lead. From this time until the end of the game the lead was taken in turns, Vignaux turning 200 in his thirtieth inning, when Dion had 182. In the thirty-second inning the latter made 26, which was his last good run, although he had the balls in splendid position several times. The game was finished in the Fortieth inning by Vignaud, who thus earned the badge of the championship. His best runs weare 46, 29, 29, and 23, and his average 7½. Dion's best runs were 79, 36, and 18, and his average 7.

The last game of the evening, and of the tournament proper, was between Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion. The little Frenchman was in splendid form, while Dion seemed rather out of condition. For the first twelve innings he held the lead, being 114 to Garnier's 61, but in the thirteenth inning Garnier ran 93 on nursing play, and put the string 154 to 114 in his favor. This run did not in the least unsettle Dion's play, for in the fifteenth inning he neatly scored 34, failing at length on a difficult massé. Garnier showed good play in his sixteenth inning, running 34 by a series of beautiful position and massé shots. At the end of the twentieth inning Garnier had scored 249 to Dion's 173, and the latter, with good balls to play to, made a disastrous miss, which enabled Garnier to gain a lead of over 100 points, which he held to the close. In the twenty-eight inning Garnier won the game, making an average of 10 5-14. His best runs were 34 and 26.

The following table shows the games played by each player, with whom played, and the result. The totals in the bottom column show the games lost, and those in the lost column the games won by each player:

	Vignaux	Garnier	J. Dion	Daly	Rudolphe	Ubassy	Slosson	C. Dion	Daniels	Games won.
Vignaux	..	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Garnier	0	..	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
J. Dion	0	0	..	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Daly	0	1	0	..	1	1	1	1	1	6
Rudolph	1	0	1	0	..	1	0	0	1	4
Ubassy	0	0	0	0	0	..	1	1	1	3
Slosson	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	1	1	3
C. Dion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..	1	2
Daniels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0
Games lost	1	2	3	2	4	5	5	6	8	..

AN AUDACIOUS SWINDLER.

A SYSTEM OF WHOLESALE FRAUD EXPOSED—CONVICTION OF THE ORIGINATOR.

John S. Wiggins, otherwise James Stone, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with what is technically known as "grand larceny by trick and device." The prisoner, it is alleged, is the head and front of the bogus firms of "A. A. Greeley & Co." and "Peter Y. Clark & Co.," through whose operations a number of merchants in all parts of the State have been swindled. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: On the 10th of October, Edward D. Bradshaw, of Alton, Wayne County, N. Y., received an order purporting to be signed by A. A. Greeley & Co., of Middletown, Conn., directing him to forward between 600 and 1,000 pounds of choice butter, not to exceed thirty-eight cents per pound, to Peter Y. Clark & Co., of New-London, Conn., and draw on Greeley & Co. for the amount at sight. Mr. Bradshaw forwarded the butter as directed, and sent a draft to Greeley & Co. for $335 38. He was speedily informed that Greeley & Co. had no account in any of the banks in Middletown, and on investigating the matter, discovered that the firms of Clark & Co. and Greeley & Co. were bogus concerns. It was also ascertained that Wiggins, alias Stone, who constituted the Greeley firm sent out his orders from Middletown, to various persons in the State, and had the goods thus procured sent to New-London, where they were received by himself or a confederate, and transferred to New-York. The goods were then sold in this City, and the proceeds appropriated by Wiggins. A portion of the butter obtained from Mr. Bradshaw was received by Gardner Sherman, of No. 342 Greenwich street, who testified that he received it to sell on commission, and on it advanced Wiggins a certain sum of money.

Counsel for the prisoner argued that no larceny had been committed, and that the accused had not been proved to be the man who received the butter.

District Attorney Nolan ably contended that the identity of Wiggins with the bogus firms of Clark and Greeley had been proved beyond all doubt, and urged for a full conviction of the prisoner, whom he characterized as the author of one of the most audacious and extensive swindles that had ever been exposed.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Judge Sutherland, after a scathing rebuke, sentenced him to five years in State Prison, at hard labor.

A NEW BISHOP ELECTED.

The New-Jersey Episcopal Convention at Burlington reassembled in St. Mary's Church yesterday to elect a Bishop of the diocese in place of Bishop Odenheimer, who has selected the northern diocese as his own. Several ballots were taken, and finally Rev. John Scarborough, of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, was elected as a compromise candidate. Dr. Scarborough is not an extreme ritualist, though he is known as a High Churchman. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and of the General Theological Seminary, New-York. The convention after the election of the Bishop adjourned.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue, Mr. Walter Pinckney presiding. About thirty new members were elected, and as many proposed. The Treasurer read his report of the association's finances for the year, showing a balance of $800 in the treasury. At the conclusion of the routine proceedings the President spoke briefly upon the result of the recent election, and congratulated the association upon the election of its candidate for the Assembly, Hon. Jacob Hess. Major Bullard delivered a spirited address, in which he thanked the members for the support given him in the Aldermanic contest, and predicted the future prosperity of the party and the redemption of the State and City from Democratic rule.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING MATCH.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 13.—The Managing Committee of the Rowing Club has decided to correspond with *Bell's Life,* to ascertain whether the statement that Sadler was willing to come to America to row Brown if £100 were allowed for expenses was correct. It was also decided, in the event of Sadler declining to come on the above terms, to offer him $600 for expenses, to row in Halifax Harbor or Bedford Basin, and should neither of these offers be accepted by Sadler, to let him choose any water in Ireland, where Brown will go and row against him at his own expense. The time spoken of for the race is July next.

A NEGRO KILLED BY A HEROIC WOMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 13.—Two negroes entered the house of an old man, who was supposed to have had a large sum of money on hand, for the purpose of robbing him, near this place, this morning. He refused to give up his money, whereupon one negro fired a shot which took effect in the old man's mouth, but glancing off, made only a flesh-wound. The wife of the old gentleman, aged about fifty years, attacked the negro with a spade, and the first blow, which struck him on the head, penetrated the brain and killed him instantly.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS—AN EARNEST DEBATE UPON THE SUBJECT OF INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session yesterday morning at the Mission Rooms, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, Bishop Harris presiding. After the usual religious services and the approval of the minutes of Thursday's session, a motion was made to appoint a committee to consider the subject of appropriations for domestic missions, and to report to the house.

Rev. Joseph M. Trimble said he understood the subject, and he thought there was a disposition on the part of those who preside in the annual conferences to shift the responsibility from themselves. But he believed that no other body of men could properly apportion the funds for the various branches of the domestic missions, and he hoped, therefore, that the motion would not prevail.

Dr. Curry said that in order to vote on this matter the relative merits of other questions should be considered. They had commenced to make the appropriations for the coming year upon the principle of cutting down the expenditures, and he considered that the appropriations to the foreign missions were relatively twelve per cent. higher this year than last year, taking the entire amount of the appropriations into account.

Dr. Tuttle thought they had occupied too much time in the discussion of this subject. He believed that what they had aleady done, was well done, and he therefore moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. The motion was carried.

Bishop Ames then moved a resolution that the appropriations for Minnesota, North-west Iowa, including Dakota, Nebraska, Southern Kansas, Southern Germany, Texas, West Texas, and Kansas, should be not less than they were last year in the aggregate. The resolution was adopted.

Bishop Andrews said he could not pretend to any such knowledge of the State of Minnesota as Bishop Ames, but he believed the grasshopper plague there was confined to very narrow limits. He therefore moved that Minnesota be struck out from the resolution. On the vote being taken the motion was lost.

Dr. Curry moved to make $4,000 the appropriation for the Swedish work in Illinois. It was well known, he said, that the Swedes were the most thrifty people in the country, and would take care of any deficiency. The motion was carried.

It was then proposed to make the appropriation for the Swedish work in the Erie Conference $300. An amendment making it $200 was carried.

Two hundred dollars were then appropriated for the Swedish work in Minnesota, and the work among the Norwegians of that State was next considered. A resolution was offered to make the appropriation $2,500. This was amended so as to fix the sum at $2,000, in which form the resolution was adopted.

The Swedish work in New-York was set down at $2,400 last year. It was moved to make the sum $3,000 for the coming year.

Dr. Curry thought $2,000 would be sufficient to take care of this mission.

Bishop Peck said the committee would understand that the new missions in the upper portion of the City had been left without a preacher because they could not get one. Now they had secured a very efficient clergyman. He thought, therefore, in view of his services, that the appropriation should not be reduced below $3,000.

Bishop Ames was in favor of fixing the sum at $2,000.

Bishop Peck desired to plead in favor of the Swedish mission in this City, and said that for some time past the Swedish population had been looking forward to increased facilities of worship in the upper part of the island, and he believed the services of the missionary now at their disposal should be secured for them.

On the motion of Dr. Curry, the sum of $2,000 was appropriated for the Swedish Bethel Mission. Dr. Foss then moved to appropriate $800 for the Swedish Mission in Harlem. After some discussion the proposition was laid on the table.

The sum of $750 was, however, subsequently appropriated for the Swedish Mission in Harlem.

The New-York East Norwegian Mission was next taken up. An appropriation of $1,500 was asked for this purpose. Dr. Hunt stated the demands of this mission, and hoped the sum named would be granted. During the past year 475 Norwegian vessels arrived in this port, and it was estimated that, at an average, twelve persons to each vessel might be calculated upon, which would give the total as over 5,000 persons. He said that these people did not understand the Swedish language, and had also national antipathies, which rendered it necessary to provide them with a distinct mission. The sum of $1,200 was agreed upon for this society.

The sum of $400 was then set apart for the Swedish work in Newark, after which Mr. Stephen Allen asked for $1,000 for the Swedish mission in New-England. It was suggested that their friends in Boston could dispense with this appropriation for the present year.

Bishop Ames moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and the motion was carried.

Bishop Peck then moved that the sum of $750 be appropriated for the purpose. He did not think they should cut down the appropriations for the Swedish missions.

Dr. Curry said that contrary to the opinion he entertained in respect to reducing the appropriations, he was in favor of increasing it in this instance for the reason that the mission was situated in the midst of a Roman Catholic population. It was finally agreed to appropriate the sum of $500.

The sum of $2,250 was then set apart for Norwegian work in Wisconsin.

The Scandaravian Mission in San Francisco was next taken up, and the sum of $500 was appropriated to the Californian Conference.

For the Danish work in the Des Moines Conference $200 was appropriated.

It was next moved that $200 be appropriated for the Swedish work in St. Louis.

Dr. Neilson said he feared the appropriations were being made with more liberality than their resources would warrant. He would ask who believed that they could raise $50,000 more during the coming year than was received into the treasury last year? He moved that the appropriations made to the new Swedish Missions be reconsidered. He referred to the debt which they were at present carrying, and said the domestic appropriations ought to be cut down on the basis of twenty-five per cent.

Bishop Ames thought no checks should be honored unless there were funds in the treasury to meet it.

Dr. Curry said he wished it to be distinctly understood that there was no cause of alarm because they were obliged to carry the debt referred to by the Treasurer. There were times when it was more prudent to go in debt than to avoid it, and one of these times was the present occasion. With all their economy they could not cut down the estimates any lower than they had done, and he had no fear of the stability of the Missionary Society to meet all its demands.

At this point a recess was taken,

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was resumed at 2 o'clock. After reading a Scriptural lesson and singing a hymn, a motion was made by Dr. Neilson to reconsider the action of the committee in making the appropriation of $500 to the Swedish mission administered by the New-England Conference.

This motion gave rise to an animated discussion which lasted until the adjournment at 5 o'clock.

Bishop Peck said that he believed they were all of the opinion that the appropriations should be kept within the limits of $700,000, and that it was not judicious to appropriate money which they could not procure. At the same time he did not think the estimates of last year were a safe guide for the appropriations of this. Each case should stand on its merits, and if it was really advisable there should be no hesitation to establish even new missions.

Bishop Foster succeeded Bishop Peck with an earnest appeal for increased contributions. He thought it a shame that a Church numbering 1,500,000 persons should only contribute to the cause of missions $940,000, or on an average less than 63 cents to each member. He thought that the ministers, as well as the people, were remiss in their duties, and that these great charities had been placed before them in a careless unfervent manner.

Mr. James Fulton said it would of course very ill become him to attempt to reply to the impressive address of the Bishop who had taken his seat. In general terms he could agree in all that he had said. He subscribed most fully to the doctrine he had set forth that the Methodist Church has not been educated in this matter of contributions toward the support of the missionary societies. But there was another view to take of the subject at the present time, and while he admitted that the Church had not been educated thus far as it should have been, he would ask them to consider in making the appropriations for the present year whether, after such a year of financial disaster, it was the proper time to approach the people and ask them for larger contributions. Before he knew that he would be appointed upon the committee, he had come to the conclusion that there ought to be a considerable reduction made in the estimates. He was no subscriber to the docteine that debt was a blessing, but believed it ought to be avoided as much as possible. But there were times when all firms contract obligations, and when it was expedient to enter into such obligations to be canceled at a future time. He thought a missionary society should, of all other institutions, avoid debt if possible. And as to calling upon the Church, he saw no reason why the Church should not respond as well if they asked them for a small amount as if they asked them for a large sum. The idea of retrenchment had recently entered into the mind of the American people, and it was only human nature that their economies should begin almost always with their charities. He hoped, therefore, there would be no intention entertained by the committee to overleap the sum of $700,000 in making the appropriations for the coming year. He believed that more money could be raised in the church than they had ever yet raised, but he did not think this was the year in which to begin to raise it.

Dr. Neilson said that in the entire history of the Missionary Society it was never in debt at this season of the year anything like the amount of its present obligations. Bishop Harris had informed him that it was in a worse position than it had been for a long time. There were times when it carried a debt of $200,000. Between the Fall and Spring conferences they had to carry at times a debt of $140,000, but at this season of the year the society was seldom in debt. This time last year they owed only $10,000. A great deal had been said about the Church being educated but it was not so easy to accomplish it. That was not the work of a single day. It was true the vast resources of the Methodist Church had never been taxed a tithe of what it ought to have been taxed, but this was a free matter, a matter of benevolence, and unless they could educate the people up to a full sense of their responsibilities in this respect they could not effect their object by any other means, and he would say that during the past year it would have been impossible to make greater exertions than had been put forth by the Secretaries. The worst kind of fanaticism was that which looks for results without the means, and they need not shut their eyes to the fact that there was a falling off, a depression throughout the length and breadth of the land, which was not going to evaporate in a day. It would take a little time for the recuperative power. Their most liberal men felt the effects of this general depression—noble men, who gave them their thousands to carry on that enterprise, and if they showed to their people a recklessness in their financial movements, they would have less confidence in them. If they went into debt they would not apply themselves to the work of wiping out that debt as they had done in the past. They might talk and talk about what this church can do. All this kind of eloquence reminded him of what some person had inscribed upon a monument:

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,"

under which another man who saw it wrote, "Let us see you do it." That was the way he felt like replying to ministers who talked about the resources of the Church. He believed they should have faith, but faith and work should go together.

Rev. Otis Gibson said that when they met last year they were in the midst of a great financial panic, and yet the gifts of the church during the past year were munificent under the circumstances. He was only astonished that the debt was not larger than it was.

Rev. Samuel Godfrey said they might sometimes mistake imagination for faith. Sometimes men think they are going to take the world for Christ. They might talk about educating the people, but it could not be done without much time and labor. They had no right to believe that their contributions next year would be larger than during the year that was past. They should approach the people upon this subject not only with faith, but with common sense also.

Dr. Adams said he was opposed to the reconsideration of this appropriation.

Dr. Curry said that very important considerations were brought into this debate. He would say in regard to the motion which gave rise to this discussion that he would not vote for it now. He really believed they had got to revise the whole of the list after they should get through. To cut off $500 here and there would not affect the grand total sufficiently. They should go deeper into the matter. It was the duty of the Church to do much more than they had yet done, and especially much more than they were doing now. But he understood it to be an old maxim that it was not good to discount on certain days. He referred to large discounts which had been made two years ago, and he said it was a mistake to have gone so far beyond their resources. They should do what Bishop Foster called their attention to, but they should not spent the money before they got it. Their people were not illiberal in their contributions, but it was necessary to put the case well before them to induce them to give largely.

Bishop Hayden said there were a few practical things they should look out for. Instead of reducing the expenditures they should open up new missions in Palestine and in Egypt.

Bishop Simpson said he was in favor of reconsidering the resolution, and after some further discussion, in which Mr. Hoyt, Dr. Reid, Bishop Peck, Rev. Benoni Ives, Rev. Dr. Love, and other members took part, a vote was taken and the motion to reconsider the appropriation was lost. The session was then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

DANIEL H. HASKELL.

Mr. Daniel H. Haskell, the veteran editor of the Boston *Evening Transcript,* died of pneumonia at the Revere House in that city at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning. About two weeks since he contracted a cold, which became very serious on election night, and finally developed into the disease of which he died. Mr. Haskell was connected with the *Transcript* more than twenty years as its managing editor, and his discretion and good taste, combined with a sturdy independence of judgment, commanded for that journal the popularity which has rendered it so great a success. During the recent canvass in Massachusetts the *Transcript* took an active part in politics, and contributed somewhat to the overthrow of Butlerism in that State. Only a few weeks since Mr. Haskell visited this City, and appeared to be in the possession of his usual health.

JOHN G. NELSON.

The death of Mr. John G. Nelson, at Orange, N. J., on the 7th inst., at the ripe old age of seventy two years, causes another vacancy in the circle of prominent merchants of twenty years ago. The deceased came to this City some forty-five years since, and so great was his business capacity that while still a young man he became widely known as an extensive silk importer and dry-goods merchant. Mr. Nelson, whose character was unimpeachable, took an active part in the various business enterprises of his day, and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, but for some years past the state of his health compelled him to seek retirement. He was at one time an elder of one of the leading Presbyterian churches, and held pronounced religious convictions.

DR. EDWIN LANKESTER.

The London *Daily News* of Oct. 31, in announcing the death of this distinguished medical writer, says: "Dr. Edwin Lankester, M. D., LL.D., F. R. S., was born at Melton, in Suffolk, April 23, 1814, and was consequently in his sixty-first year. He was educated at Woodbridge, where he was apprenticed to a surgeon; from 1834 to 1837 he studied medicine at University College, London, and in 1838 he was made a member of the College of Surgeons and licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society. In 1839, according to a contemporary record, he visited the Continent, and graduated at Heidelberg; in 1843 became lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine; in 1844 Secretary to the Ray Society, and in 1845 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Natural History, New College, London; in 1851 received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst, United States; in 1853 became Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at Grosvenor-place School of Medicine; in 1858 Superintendent of the Food Collections at the South Kensington Museum; in 1859 President of the Microscopical Society; in 1862 Examiner in Botany to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington; and was elected Coroner for Central Middlesex in 1862. Dr. Lankester contributed to the *Naturalist, Annals of Natural History,* to the *Pharmaceutical Journal,* the *Penny Cyclopædia,* and *Reports of the British Association for Advancement of Science.* He wrote *Natural History of Plants Yielding Food,* and *Memorials of John Ray,* published in 1845; edited the *Correspondence of John Ray,* in 1846; contributed the article "Rotifera" to the *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology,* and a "Report on the Progress of Organic Chemistry" to the *Companion to the British Almanac,* in 1847; and published a translation of Schleiden's *Principles of Scientific Botany,* in 1849. Dr. Lankester, who contributed reviews of medical works and papers on Natural History to the *Athenæum,* became joint editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science,* in 1853; has written "Botany" in Hughes' *Reading Lessons,* and by the command of her Majesty edited the *Natural History of Dee-side.* He translated Küchenmeister's *Animal Parasites* in 1859; contributed, in conjunction with Dr. Lethby, the article on Sanitary Science to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* in 1859; published *Half-hours with the Microscope; Two Addresses to the Microscopical Society of London; A Guide to the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum; A Course of Lectures on Food,* and *A Course of Lectures on the Uses of Animals,* and delivered lectures on natural history, and its various branches, at the Royal Institution; several courses on physiology and botany at the London Institution; and several courses on botany before the Royal Botanical Society of London. As Coroner for Middlesex he published seven annual reports in the proceedings of the Social Science Association; and as Medical Officer of Health for St. James', Westminster, published fourteen annual reports. In 1866 he edited the *Journal of Social Science,* and published a small work entitled *Cholera: What it is and How to Prevent it.* In 1867 appeared *Good Food: What it is and How to Get it;* in 1868, *Vegetable Physiology;* in 1869, a *School Manual of Health;* and in 1870, *What Shall we Teach, or Physiology in Schools;* besides several articles in *Nature* on scientific subjects.

A YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The *Gazette's* Lancaster, Ohio, special says: "A lad named Kelley, sixteen years old, an inmate of the State Reform School, has made a confession that he fired the brush and shoe factory connected with that institution last Saturday night, and the stock barn on Monday night, and that last night he intended firing the family dwellings. Kelley has been an inmate of the Reform School two years, and was sent there from Cincinnati. No reason is assigned for his acts."

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 13.—The Congressional Investigation Committee, consisting of Judge Poland and Mr. Ward, have been taking testimony here in the Arkansas case for two days. They close their investigations to-morrow, and leave for the North on Sunday. No new facts have so far been developed.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.

FOURTH DAY OF THE FLEETWOOD PARK FALL MEETING—TWO RACES POSTPONED—LADY ANNIE WINS THE MATCH.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association, held under the auspices of William B. Hanson. Although it was a blustering day and the dust swept over the course in dense clouds, the attendance of spectators was far better than on any of the previous three days. The programme was a very attractive one and presented three races, the first being a match for $500, to wagons, between Lady Annie and Harry Gilvert. The former was the favorite at $65 to $32 and won the race in three straight heats, as will appear from the subjoined summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Friday, Nov. 13.—Fourth day of third Fall meeting; match for $500, mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.

G. Walker named br. m. Lady Annie	1	1	1
George Gilbert named s. g. Harry Gilbert	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:15	2:39¼
Second heat	38	1:17	2:43
Third heat	38	1:14	2:36

THE 2:34 PURSE.

The first regular race of the day, called at 2 o'clock, was the $500 purse for horses that had never beaten 2:34, which had twelve entires and the following eight starters, viz.: John Murphy's b. g. Matt Tanner, W. H. Mace's ch. g. Mountaineer, J. H. Phillip's b. m. Ella Madden, H Peterson's gr. m. Cora F., Ben Mace's br. m. Lady Angie, P. B. Norton's b. g. Jimmy Norton, G. D. Harris's b. m. Lena Case, and A. V. Sargent's gr. m. Mountain Maid. Before the start, the knowing ones favored Ella Madden, and backed her strongly as the probable winner, she bringing $115, while Mountaineer as second choice, sold for $50, and the entire field $60. The first heat was captured by a fielder, Matt Tanner, while the favorite got no nearer than fourth, but this did not shake the confidence of her backers, and she was still the favorite against the entire field at $50 to $41. Mountaineer, however, won the second heat, closely pressed by Ella Madden, but the latter still held the confidence of her backers, and for the third heat she brought $100 and the whole field against her $60. Mountaineer still kept to the front, winning the third heat, but Madden remained the favorite, and in the pools brought $55, Mountaineer $40, and the field $7. The fourth heat was taken by the favorite, and her backers were in high glee. When they were called for the fifth heat Cora F., Lady Angie, Jimmy Norton, and Lena Case were allowed to withdraw from the contest, as they apparently had no chance to get a premium. Thus Matt Tanner, Mountaineer, and Ella Madden had it to themselves, and Matt Tanner won the heat, when darkness necessitated a postponement until to-day at noon.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Friday, Nov. 13.—Purse No. 7, $500, for horses that had never beaten 2:34; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $250 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third:

John Murphy's b. g. Matt Tanner	1	3	4	3	1
William H. Mace's ch. g. Mountaineer	5	1	1	2	3
J. H. Phillips' b. m. Ella Madden	4	2	2	1	2
H. Peterson's gr. m. Cora F.	2	5	5	6 dr.	
B. Mace's br. m. Lady Angie	3	4	3	4 dr.	
P. B. Norton's b. g. Jimmy Norton	6	7	6	5 dr.	
G. D. Harris' b. m. Lena Case	7	6	7	7 dr.	
A. V. Sargent's gr. m. Mountain Maid	8	8 dr.			
T. Simmons' b. g. Catskill	dr.				
A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh	dr.				
T. E. Bailey's wh. g. White Cloud	dr.				
H. Casey's ch. m. Rosa Sonberg	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:12½	2:34
Second heat	37	1:16	2:36½
Third heat	38	1:15½	2:34
Fourth heat	38	1:15	2:33¼
Fifth heat	38	1:15½	2:34

THE TEAM-RACE.

The last race of the day was the team-race, for which thirteen pairs were entered, and seven of them came to the post when summoned, viz.: William McCarty's b. m. Clara G. and ch. m. New-Berlin Girl, G. Walker's blk. m. May Bird and s. g. Fred, Austin Moore's r. m. Rose and blk. g. William B., D. P. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods and b. m. Carrie N., William Moore's b. g. Oaks and b. g. Penobscot Chief, John Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman and b. g. Charley Green, and Thomas O'Conner's gr. m. Lady Worthington and b. g. Uncle Dave. The race was a magnificent one and created immense enthusiasm, but, like the preceding race, darkness came on before it was finished, and it was postponed until to-day at noon. In the betting Walker's team was the favorite at $110, McCarty's pair being second choice at $55, Murphy's team $50, while the field brought $85. The Walker team won the first heat, and then became a greater favorite, selling for $120, Murphy's team $40, and the field $36. McCarty's team won the second heat, but May Bird and Fred remained the favorites at 100 to 80 against the entire field. The third heat was a dead one between Walker's and Moore's teams, and the fourth heat was captured by Clara G. and New-Berlin Girl. The fifth heat was trotted when it was quite dark, and as this was unsatisfactory, the Judges declared it no heat, and postponed the race until to-day.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 8. Purse, $400, for all teams; $200 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third. Mile heats; best three in five; thirteen entries.

William McCarty's b. m. Clara G. and ch. m. New-Berlin Girl	3	1	3	1
G. Walker's blk. m. May Bird and s. g. Fred	1	2	0	3
A. Moore's r. m. Rose and blk. g. William B.	4	3	0	2
D. P. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods and b. m. Carrie N.	5	5	5	4
William Moore's b. g. Oaks and b. g. Penobscot Chief	2	4	4	dis.
John Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman and b. g. Charley Green	6 dis.			
Thomas O'Connor's gr. m. Lady Worthington and b. g. Uncle Dave	dis.			

TIME.

	Quar.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	43	1:24	2:47
Second Heat	39½	1:18½	2:37
Third Heat	40	1:19½	2:43
Fourth Heat	40	1:19½	2:42½

TO-DAY'S RACES.

There will be grand sport to-day. Besides the two unfinished races, American Girl and Copper Bottom will once more compete for $1,000, the latter going under saddle. Music and Barney Kelly will also measure strides for $500. Both having trotted low in the twenties, a fine race will be the result.

THE GREAT RACE IN CALIFORNIA—KATIE PEASE THE FAVORITE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The weather is promising for the great running race to-morrow at the Bay District Fair Grounds. The city is full of strangers from the interior cities and towns, who have come to witness the sport. In the pools Katie Pease sells at $550; Thad Stevens, $370; Joe Daniels, $160; field, $175. The field embraces Hock-Hocking, Hardwood, Alpha, and Henry. All the horses named will start.

THE POOLS IN THIS CITY.

The pool-rooms at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, were crowded last evening, by betting men, anxious to invest their money on the result of the great four-mile race in San Francisco. The following showed the average of the pools sold:

Katy Pease	$600	$100	$100
Thad. Stevens	165	35	39
Joe Daniels	150	30	30
Field	140	20	13

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CONVENTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FAST FREIGHT LINES.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 13.—Hon. Warren Colburn, of Toledo; C. R. Wadsworth, of Chicago; L. N. Andrew, of Indianapolis, and Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, members of the Western Railway Bureau, met here last evening, and held a conference with the representatives of the fast freight lines, in reference to a more satisfactory working of these lines. The members of the bureau also held a consultation with the committee of the Cotton Exchange, regarding freights on cotton from the city to the east. The commission adjourned to meet at the call of the President, Gen. Wright, at Columbus, Ohio.

It is expected that a general meeting of presidents and general managers of railways and commissioners will be held within two weeks, at some point not yet designated.

MR. BEECHER ON THE "OFFICE OF TRUST."

As is usually the case, a large congregation assembled in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church last evening to listen to Mr. Beecher's regular Friday evening "talk." After the preliminary services, Mr. Beecher addressed the audience upon the "Office of Trust." It was, he said, by trusting in parents that a child first learns to trust in God, and thus it happens that a happy home is the earliest and best church. Afterward, when encountering the trials of the world, a man's faith is proportioned to the natural trustfulness of his disposition. But though dispositions differ, yet every man possesses the means of trust in some degree if he will only exercise it. The view that makes trust in God equivalent to trust in His power of alleviating men's sufferings, and of encouraging them in all their good works, is the view that is pre-eminently right and beneficial. Mankind are too prone to measure God's capacity to sustain them under misfortune by the petty standard of their own generosity. If they would only lessen their desire to understand the Divine method of bringing them out of trouble, and would trust more in His mercy and compassion, made manifest by the offering of His only Son for their salvation, they could not fail to see His loving kindness shining through every adversity. After the benediction and the usual hand-shaking, another of the large audiences that continue to greet Mr. Beecher slowly dispersed.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée at 1:30—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO—Ernani, (3d act.)—Miss Marie Heilbron, Mlle. Maresi, Signor Carpi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matiné at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS, by Mr. Frederick Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE—HOODLUM.—Irishman's Home.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.......2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.......3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.......2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

A letter from our special correspondent in Alabama, which we print this morning, gives a most interesting picture of negro life in that State. The Alabama negro is evidently of a low order, at least on the plantation. What are his morals, his methods of life, the average condition of his mental tendencies will be found clearly illustrated by our correspondent, who also describes the degree of freedom enjoyed by the negroes, and the use they make of it. It is not an encouraging state of things which he depicts. Yet it is not hopeless, for these men, debased and ignorant as they are, have already in part learned what has been to them a lesson both important and difficult, the lesson of political independence. So long as the negroes voted unanimously with the Republicans, the native white Democrats had every temptation to prevent their use of the suffrage, and this temptation was unquestionably, at one time, yielded to. Now that it has become possible to induce the negro to sometimes vote with the Democrats, he will be treated very differently. It may be political heresy, but we confess that the division of the negro vote is to us an encouraging fact in the recent elections. It is especially encouraging when, as in South Carolina, the division was effected by an appeal to the negroes to rebel against their former leaders in order to secure honest government. When the negro gives his vote on that ground, whether he is cheated or not, and ceases to give it under control of a dread or hatred of his former master, he has made a long advance in the direction of becoming a useful citizen.

The closing proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting of the American Public Health Association will be found fully reported in our news columns. The association recorded their thanks to THE TIMES for its very ample reports of the papers read at Philadelphia. We feel certain that our readers have had still more reason to be grateful for the exceedingly instructive and interesting matter which they owed to the proceedings of the Health Congress. It will surprise nobody to hear that none of the Philadelphia papers devoted more than a third of the space which we surrendered to the reporting of sessions held at their own doors. But some people who have [illegible] to the professions of special devotion to scientific subjects made by a New-York morning journal may have been puzzled to account for its almost total failure to report the proceedings of the American Public Health Association. The issue of Democratic campaign supplements by the hundred thousand—price $25 a hundred—seems to have had an effect adverse to the cultivation of scientific ardor. THE TIMES has acted on the assumption that no more important class of subjects could well be discussed, whether from a social or scientific point of view than those which have just engaged the attention of the most eminent exponents of the laws of public health. We have accordingly given them a prominence corresponding to their importance, and, as will be seen from the weekly contributions of Prof. BARNARD, a similar fullness of detail characterizes our treatment of matters falling within the sphere of more strictly scientific investigation.

Our Washington dispatches state that the Committee on a Government for the District of Columbia is substantially in harmony in regard to the object of their labors, and that a draft of a law creating and regulating the new Government is nearly ready from the pen of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON. It is to be hoped that something will come from this latest attempt. The Government of the national capital has always been a source of mortification to the people, on account either of its inefficiency or of graver faults. It certainly ought not to be impossible to manage it both honestly and well.

There seems to be no reasonable prospect of a speedy termination of the famous "safe burglary" case, now on trial at Washington. Our dispatches convey the depressing information that this interminable business promises to hold out for a year at least. The evidence has been exceedingly conflicting; and now that a beginning has been made with the arrest of witnesses charged with perjury, it must be admitted that the prospect of any termination to the inquiry is exceedingly indefinite.

The present State Government of Florida seems to give universal satisfaction. Immigration has begun to flow steadily into the "Winter paradise" now that taxes are reduced, and there is no danger of any encouragement to swindling adventurers by the issue of State bonds. The newly-elected Legislature will send a Republican Senator to Washington this Winter. In the First Congressional District, PURMAN is without doubt re-elected; in the second the result is still doubtful. The State authorities are making praiseworthy efforts to build up the immense material resources of Florida. The tide of Northern pleasure-seekers this Winter promises to be unusually large.

Even little Denmark is having its political troubles. A cable dispatch says that the introduction in the Folkething, or lower branch of the Rigsdag, of a resolution censuring the Cabinet has brought on a crisis. This is a proposition of the Radicals, and its adoption would, under ordinary circumstances, lead to a dissolution of the Ministry; but the President of the Council declares that the Ministry will not stay in place anyhow. It is hardly probable that the "crisis" will lead to anything serious, though the dispatch says that the populace will "rally around the King and the Government" in case of disturbance. The foreign relations of Denmark just now enter largely into domestic politics, but the cool-headed Danes may be expected to adjust their little differences without disorder.

THE NEW BOSS.

However much the Republican Party may be grumbled at or abused, it can never be denied that in this State at least it has given the people a much better government than that which they enjoyed under the Democrats. The effect of having an honest Governor at the head of the State has been seen in a hundred ways in this City, but in none more than in the decrease of crime, and the general respect paid to justice. We scarcely remember a period during which so few murders were committed in New-York as during the past two years. In the days of Tammany rule, we used to have a murder once or twice a week. That source of news never failed. "Political influence" nearly always succeeded in getting the murderers off, and this fact soon came to be thoroughly well understood by the ruffians who infest the community. It is this system which JOHN KELLY has now announced will be revived by the Tammany of the present day. If he had issued a public notice to that effect through the columns of the papers, he could not have made his meaning half so clear as he has done by going into a police station and ordering the Captain to do his bidding, in compelling a Coroner to release a man charged with murder on $2,500 bail, in presenting himself at the Coroner's inquest and practically directing the inquiry, and finally in securing the discharge of the alleged murderer in the teeth of all the facts and evidence.

More outrageous proceedings than these were never carried on in the name of "law" in this City, not even during the days when JIM FISK used to order his corrupt Judges to issue warrants at all hours of the night for the arrest of persons against whom he happened to have a grudge, or whom he wished to put out of the way. Boss KELLY has, in fact, exceeded the audacity of CARDOZO himself, and has given us a very good foretaste of what we may expect under his rule. He has proclaimed to all the roughs of the City that they will be quite safe in violating law and order so long as they "keep in" with him. The Captains at the Police stations all obey him, as if he were supreme dictator. The Coroners crouch down before him, and sign orders for the instant release of any of his friends who may happen to have shot a man or two in the streets. If the Judges of the higher courts are not equally amenable to his authority, it is because he has not yet been able to pack those courts. Even the new Boss will find it a hopeless task to try to corrupt men like BRADY, DALY, VAN VORST, HACKETT, or any of the other Judges who have long held an honorable position before the community. But that KELLY should, in less than a week after election, have made himself master of the Police and of such functionaries as the Coroners, is a pretty conclusive proof that he is not less unscrupulous than our First Boss, TWEED.

It is to be observed that no leading Democrat utters one word of objection to KELLY's outrageous conduct. Mr. TILDEN evidently does not like to interfere, although KELLY's proceedings *in re* CROKER might afford him a new and excellent illustration for his well-worn essay on Centralization. Mr. TILDEN's organ merely contents itself with repeating for the hundredth time, that Mr. KELLY has "been going in and out before the people for half a century," and that his assailants are vile foreigners who ought to be hung. In fact, it repeats its well-known and disgraceful defense of TWEED. Meanwhile, KELLY does precisely what he pleases, and no man and no organ ventures to remonstrate with him. His crony, CROKER, was caught red-handed on the scene of a murder. The murdered man swore that he died by CROKER's hand. Witnesses swear that they *saw* CROKER shoot MCKENNA. What of it? KELLY bullies the Coroner, drives out the Police, and orders a verdict of acquittal. The jury, bowing to the ground, acknowledge in their verdict that MCKENNA was shot, but say that the person who fired the shot is "unknown." It is something that they admit even that MCKENNA was shot; for if the new Boss had given the word, they would just as soon have certified that the deceased died from a cold in his head, or from cramps in his stomach.

We have done our best to call attention to this case, for it is one of very great importance, not only in itself, but in its almost inevitable consequences. Justice is once more largely in the hands of one man, and that man a politician of the very lowest type. The roughs of the City are informed by KELLY that he will stand by them; and we may be sure that they will not be slow to take the hint. Public indignation may, perhaps, prevent KELLY from proceeding any further at the present moment, but the effect of his securing the release of a man charged with murder cannot be undone. We shall see the fruits of the Boss's act all through the Winter. And it seems likely that KELLY is even now making ready to restore still further the system in vogue under Boss I. He is sending his underlings to threaten newspapers with "prosecution" if they venture to offend his Most Serene Highness. No one can say that KELLY is not worthy to succeed TWEED and SWEENY. So far as we are concerned, we wish to save KELLY from the trouble of sending his "first" or "second warning" to us. If he wishes to prosecute us, by all means let him do so. But he need not suppose that he will deter us from telling the truth about him by private threats. We have had to do with men of his stamp before, and we have never been particularly afraid of them. We believe KELLY to be a low, unscrupulous, unprincipled man—and we *know* that he has insolently violated the law within the past week. This protection of CROKER may render him more popular than ever with his fellow-roughs—but it will not help him with the decent portion of the community, at least if we can help it.

CONGRESS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

During the long period of comparative quiet which has occurred in business circles, some facts have become established by the incontestable evidence of experience which last Winter were the subject of warm debate. Among the most important of these is the fact that an increase of the currency, available for the transaction of business, is no longer capable—whatever might have been true in the recent past—of creating activity, or of causing prices to rally. During the last session of Congress, the available currency was largely increased. The $26,000,000 of Government notes issued by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately succeeding the panic of September last were legalized. This, of itself, was an addition of over seven per cent. to the legal tender currency, and was an important concession to the alleged demand of the country for inflation. But this was by no means the only concession. The Currency and Banking bill finally passed relieved the national banks from the necessity of retaining in their vaults a reserve on circulation, and limited the requirement to a reserve on deposits alone. The amount of legal tenders thus released has varied according to the disposition of the banks to avail themselves of the provision; it might, so far as the law is concerned, have been much larger than it has been, but the fact remains that the law was intended to heavily increase the available currency. In addition to the above, all obstacles were removed from the redistribution of the national bank-notes previously authorized, and permission was given to banks in States having less bank currency than their wealth and population allowed them, to obtain additional notes up to the limit of fifty-nine millions.

With these very considerable additions to the amount of available currency, it was expected that the trade of the country would partially revive, that prices would rise, that commercial ventures would be stimulated, that labor would be in demand, and that we should see at least the beginning of the end of hard times. If the reasoning of the inflationists had been correct, these expectations would have been realized. According to them, business was dull because there was not enough money with which to transact it, and when the money was authorized, business would recover. That this was the sincere belief of many of our public men, especially of those who came from the West, it is impossible to doubt. They knew, as we all did, that their constituents had less money than they desired, and they believed that it was only necessary to authorize more of it, and their constituents would get a share.

We need hardly say that their hopes have been bitterly disappointed. The increase in the amount of paper money authorized by law has not revived trade, has not advanced prices, has not encouraged industrial enterprises, has not made any greater demand for labor, and has not brought us any nearer to the end of hard times. On the contrary, prices have gone slowly but steadily down; capital is as timid as it was last year; trade, though sound and cautious, is slow; there are certainly as many unemployed laborers in the country now as there were at the begining of last Winter; and there is an almost total absence of speculative interest, which latter fact may be wholesome, but is not what was expected by the inflationists from even a partial concession to their demands.

We have no desire to comment on these facts now, except to point out the lesson which they distinctly teach, and that is that inflation is no longer to be regarded, by even the wildest, as a reasonable remedy for the evils under which we are laboring. Whatever may have been thought a year ago, no reasonable man can say now that inflation can do us any good. The causes of our difficulties lie too deep for that. We need not point them out now. The country is gradually learning them by the slow, hard teaching of experience. They are beyond question better understood by a larger number of our people than they have ever been before. And whatever we may think of them, it is quite clear that "more currency" does not touch them. We trust that Congress will be able to understand the lesson of the past year, as it is understood by the thoughtful and experienced business men of the country, and we have little doubt that this will be the case. Congress will probably come together next month prepared to consider with care and earnestness the business prospects, and the starting point of all their deliberations must be the established fact that inflation has ceased to be even of apparent help to us. Starting from this, they will not be long in reaching some tangible and practical conclusions.

THE NOVEMBER "STAR SHOWER."

We have just passed through what is popularly known as the "November Star Shower." More correctly speaking, the orbit of the earth has just crossed the revolving ring of minute planets distinguished as the November belt of meteors. Shooting-stars come within the range of vision of dwellers on the earth all the year round, but about the 11th of August and the 12th and 13th of November, we intersect year after year the orbit of two permanent rings of these bodies which revolve round the sun like our own planet, and travel over a tolerably well-ascertained distance in space. The members of the August ring pass to a distance far exceeding that remote point reached by the planet Neptune, while the orbit of the November system extends to the only less dreary distance somewhat beyond the extreme verge of the planetary voyage of Uranus. Calculations as to the average velocity of meteors vary from twenty-six to thirty-five miles a second. The average heights of shooting stars at their entrance and extinction are seventy-three and fifty-two miles. Of course the smaller they are, the more readily does their motion through the earth's atmosphere give them that incandescent quality which enables us to mark their progress. As shooting stars have been seen weighing two ounces, while others have been demonstrated to weigh from two ounces to two hundred weight, there is a wide margin for speculation as to the height at which any given examples may have been observed.

As to the origin of meteors, astronomers have abandoned the early theory that the meteoric belts originated from the explosion of a planet which once existed between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Instead of this, we have of late years had still more startling explanations soberly discussed. It is only two years ago since Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, in his inaugural address as President of the British Association, introduced the theory of seed-bearing meteors to account for the introduction of life upon the earth. Of course, these meteors were held to be fragments of some sphere in which life had previously existed, and the Scottish Professor boldly capped his theory by the confident statement that his supposititious meteors were fragments of worlds which had been destroyed by collision. We are not aware that the existence of seed-bearing meteors has ever been demonstrated, and it has been shown with reasonable conclusiveness that the structure of certain meteorites "cannot be explained in a satisfactory manner, except by supposing that their constituents were originally in a state of vapor, as they now exist in the atmosphere of the sun." Another eminent analyst goes still further, and on the basis of an examination of the peculiarly pure and malleable iron in the celebrated Lenarto meteor, concludes that it "was extruded from a dense atmosphere of hydrogen gas, for which we must look beyond the light cometary matter floating about within the limits of our solar system." In short, "this meteorite may be looked upon as holding imprisoned within it and bearing to us the hydrogen of the stars."

It will thus be seen that the phenomena of meteors, which the younger HERSCHEL in England and Mr. NEWTON in this country have done so much to systematize, have recently formed the subject of some of the boldest speculations of astronomy. There are said to be meteors which travel through the air at the rate of sixty to eighty miles a second, and this is a velocity which cannot be accounted for on the theory of their origin within the limits of our planetary system. It has been argued that some of the meteors which cross the earth's orbit really belong to the system of Sirius and describe an orbit to traverse which a million of years would be entirely insufficient. Nor is this all. A meteor that has come to us from the system of Sirius may have before that time been shot from the sphere of the attraction of Arcturus—may, in fact, have visited a perfectly indefinite number of stellar domains. Given any such basis of speculation, and remembering that a million of years is the least interval in which a body can pass from the domain of one star to that of another, we must admit that imagination shrinks appalled from the attempt to measure the hoar antiquity "of many of those bodies which have been thought fit emblems of all that is transient and perishable."

MESMERISM AND FRAUD.

The first promoter of animal magnetism, the German, MESMER, maintained that the universe is pervaded by a subtle element exercising a remarkable influence on the human body, and identical with the magnetic element. The latest exponent of the German's principles, a youthful and sharp-witted woman, who has recently been making a triumphal tour through New-England, appears to believe that the "subtle element" to which MESMER alluded was humbug. This feminine apostle of a man who, toward the close of the last century, riveted the attention of all Europe upon himself and his singular experiments, bears the romantic name of DE MONTFORD, and has been gathering immense audiences to witness her miraculous manifestations. She has been praised as presenting, to all who have given her their attention, the same singular phenomena—the same inexplicable control over other human beings by means of which MESMER attracted the investigation of such men as BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, LAVOISIER, LE ROY, BORY, GILLOTIN, and SALLIN. Those able and accomplished scientific men made a report to the French Royal Academy of Sciences, in which they ventured the opinion that magnetism was "one more fact to be recorded in the history of the errors of the human mind, and an important experiment upon the powers of the imagination," and added that "it will not have been altogether valueless for the philosophy which pronounces its condemnation." They did not foresee the time when LAPLACE, CUVIER, AGASSIZ, and Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON would each and all give much consideration to the claims of mesmerism; but, disgusted with the mummeries and trickeries performed by MESMER, they condemned his practice utterly.

People are always credulous with regard to animal magnetism and the mediums who claim to understand its mysteries, and it is not singular that a shrewd woman, possessed of unlimited assurance and strong nerves, should have succeeded in deceiving a vast number of persons by very simple tricks. Her method was to hire a hall in a large city or town, and when audiences had assembled to witness her performances, to call up from among the spectators some individual whom she would forthwith rob of his will to that extent that he was impassive in her hands. Some of the mesmeric feats which she performed before large assemblages were astonishing until her method of procedure was exposed. A manifestation which excited much awe and admiration consisted in throwing the subject into a state of catalepsy by the usual mesmeric "passes" with the hands, placing him, face upright, on the tops of two chairs, set so far apart that his neck rested on one and his feet on the other; and then allowing a man of medium weight to stand upright and to walk on the body thus suspended. This was, of course, to the mass of lookers-on proof positive that DE MONTFORD had for the time being deprived the subject, or victim, of all sensation, and had rendered his whole body as unbending as if it were dead. The DE MONTFORD became the reigning sensation, and seemed quite as capable of magnetizing the affections of unfortunate young men as of other tricks.

But the sharp New-England reporters went quietly to work to overthrow this splendid temple of humbug in which the adroit DE MONTFORD had enshrined herself. Their efforts were crowned with brilliant success. The first clue to a discovery was made when it was found that several young men were in the habit of following the divine creature about the country, and in some mysterious manner one or another of them always happened to be in the audience when a call for "subjects" was made. So the reporters, who take a fiendish delight in exposing spiritualistic and magnetic humbugs, at once began to cry "collusion" and "confederates." But this the young men themselves denied, saying that they had no business relations with the DE MONTFORD, but that they simply followed her because she had cast a spell over them. Then the reporters asked the young men why, if that were so, they changed their names and addresses each time that they appeared in a new town, and suggested that the spell upon them was the magic influence of a weekly salary. About this time the young men became haughty, and deigned to answer no more questions. Miss DE MONTFORD proceeded on her mesmeric career as far as Boston, where for a time the lady received almost as much attention as MESMER did when he first went to Paris. But her triumphs there were soon brought to a close by the completion of the investigations which the reporters had been long engaged in, and it was plainly proved that a regular corps of assistants was employed by DE MONTFORD, and that her "psychological tests" were "nothing more than prearranged tricks." Although some twenty persons were called upon the stage every evening it was noticed that only the "confederates," who were numerous and disguised under a variety of names, were called upon to submit to any of the most noteworthy manifestations.

At first thought, such impostors as the DE MONTFORD woman seem very harmless, and it appears hardly worth while to deprive the audiences which can find amusement in her delusions of the faith which enables them to regard those delusions as miracles. But the impostors who pretend in these latter days to miraculous powers do infinite harm, and ought to be severely punished. They are usually possessed of considerable insight into the weaknesses of human nature. Taking advantage of the encouragement which noted men of science have accorded to legitimate experiments, they at once proceed to claim supernatural powers. They only serve to show that the masses in the nineteenth century are almost as superstitious, in many respects, as they were in the eighteenth; and that it only requires a very simple combination of tricks to deceive them.

BEN. BUTLER AND BOSS KELLY.

Things seem to have come to such a pass that Gen. Butler cannot ope his mouth, but out there flies an argument for the Democracy. What does it mean? At Gloucester, as we have already noticed, he reminded his anti-inflation audience that the Democracy is the anti-inflation party of the country, and now at Essex, he forcibly shows to his Republican constituents the urgent importance of a Democratic triumph not only in Massachusetts, but in the Union at large.—*New-York World, Oct. 5, 1874.*

The *World* must have had an inkling of BUTLER's intention to abandon the Republican party after the recent election, and to quietly proceed to "open" upon his quondam comrades, or it is hardly possible that the complimentary article from which the foregoing extract has been taken would ever have appeared in that journal. BUTLER deserted the Democratic party, after having voted many times for JEFF. DAVIS, so soon as it had become evident to his mind that the Democratic party had fallen out of public favor. Now the *World* seem to make out that he foresaw the defeat of the Republicans on the 3d of the present month, and made his peace upon the principle laid down by OAKEY HALL in connection with the "outcasts" of Tammany Hall during the Tweed rule:

> "While council fires hold out to burn
> The vilest sinner may return."

The *World*, with its accustomed dishonesty, professed to be astonished that "even Gen. BUTLER," in spite of his unsavory record, had gone round the country proclaiming that there was urgent necessity for a Democratic triumph. It pretended to be still more amazed when "the Essex statesman" gave expression to the following sentiments:

> "One of the great difficulties in this State [Massachusetts] is that we have had a party in power almost twenty years, and we have had no change in the officers or administration; we have had no opposing party to balance the books, and look them over, and see if they were all right. I hope, trust, and believe they are all right, but I don't know. Nobody has examined them. It is your old cashier that always steals the money; your old, trusted, confidential clerk that turns defaulter."

"Coming from Gen. BUTLER is not this very remarkable?" This was the question which the *World* asked, and then proceeded to answer it on the ground that BUTLER had done wrong enough as a Republican, and had "unwittingly" been led to make amends by "pleading for Democratic victories." After the appearance in the *World* of the article in question, we were quite prepared for the expression of deep sympathy which was the result of the announcement of BUTLER's defeat at the meeting presided over by Boss KELLY on election night. Gen. SPINOLA, who had evidently not been in the confidence of the Boss, was rash enough to indulge in a wild hurrah on his own account in communicating intelligence of the defeat of the person whom he irreverently referred to as "Old Cock-eye." But when he proceeded to add that "Old Cock-eye had gone up in a balloon" there was a movement which plainly indicated that the General "had put his foot in it." It is not known how far he would have gone in ridiculing BUTLER had he not been unceremoniously interrupted by Capt. RYNDERS, who appears to have been in the secret of BUTLER's new relations to the Democracy. "I want to know," he asked, with well-assumed emotion, "who it is that has defeated BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, for I have regarded him as the noblest Roman of them all—a man who was not afraid to speak his sentiments." Concluding with still more feeling he said, "Gentlemen, I would rather have seen him [BUTLER] elected than the Republicans who have had no courage, and who have been slaves to the Administration." The audience seemed to understand at once that there was a good and sufficient reason for a change of base in regard to BUTLER, and gave evidence of no further pleasure at the announcement of his defeat.

After all this, it of course strikes nobody as strange that BUTLER should be promising "uncomfortable revelations" in connection with the men who have hitherto "professed to be his friends." It would be entirely out of keeping with his character if he were not to do his utmost to overwhelm with mire the nest which gave him shelter, and which he has befouled more than all his political bed-fellows put together. We were prepared for the "uncomfortable revelations," but we must confess to some surprise at the threat of forming "a new party in Massachusetts." Surely, after doing the dirty work of the Democracy so thoroughly during the recent campaign, there can be no necessity for his remaining any longer in the relations of nominal membership, unless, indeed, he does so at the express desire of his new political associates, in order that the filth which he is preparing to throw at the heads of his enemies may be launched "independently." When that job has been accomplished, it is not at all unlikely that we shall see him come to settle down among us in New-York as the representative of Tammany Hall of those "thieves and murderers of the Tombs" whom he so boldly defied in the City Hall Park several years ago. He would certainly be a great addition to the court of Boss KELLY. He has more brains than scores of such men as Ex-Rebel Col. FELLOWS, and, in short, is above all others the one who, by the peculiar qualities of his mind, is best fitted to take the place in the new Tammany Ring which PETER B. SWEENY so ably filled in the old.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto" was given for the second time this season at the Academy of Music last evening. The novel incident of the performance was Signor Tagliapietra's personation of *Rigoletto*. Vocally it was a very impressive effort, and, from a histrionic standpoint—though its eloquence would have been heightened by a touch of what the Italians call *furia francese*—it was both intelligent and forcible. As we have already had occasion to remark, Signor Tagliapietra possesses a magnificent high-baritone voice, clear, round, and powerful, and yesterday he had but little exertion to put forth to make the dramatic phrases allotted to the jester uncommonly effective. In the third act his work was most telling, and a call before the curtain followed the duet in which *Rigoletto* swears to be avenged upon his daughter's ravisher. As heretofore, Mlle. Albani personated *Gilda*, and charmed the audience by the beauty of her tones and the chastity and elegance of her method. Signor Carpi's voice was not in quite as good condition as usual, but the duo in the second act went exceedingly well notwithstanding. The ever-welcome quartet had to be repeated....The matinée performance of to-day embraces "La Figlia del Reggimento" and the third act of "Ernani."

VERDI'S "MANZONI MASS."

Tuesday evening—the Academy of Music being closed Monday to permit of a final rehearsal of the work—Verdi's Requiem or "Manzoni" Mass will be performed for the first time in this country. We say for the first time, for an organ and church-choir recital of a composition written for any immense orchestra and chorus, and a quartet of lyric artists, is no more fitted to bring forth its excellences and beauties than a piano-reading of the Fifth Symphony to do justice to the masterpiece of Beethoven. Mr. Strakosch feels so convinced that all persons interested in art will view the matter in this light that, announcing the production of the Mass by an orchestra of eighty executants, by an operatic chorus of one hundred and fifty voices, and by a quartet including Signori Carpi and Fiorini, Mlle. Maresi and Miss Cary, he simply asks attention to the fact that "the orchestral score of the Manzoni Mass having been ceded by Signor Verdi to Mr. Strakosch exclusively, all other attempts at interpreting the composer's *chef d'œuvre* can only be considered as spurious imitations of the master work, to which, it is believed, the taste and judgment of the American people will assign their real measure of importance." There is no doubt whatever that the manager's opinion as to the course of the public will be justified, and that the first night of the Mass at the Academy will be regarded as its earliest rendering in the United States. The impression of Verdi's last achievement, if in any degree akin to that wrought abroad, will be very profound. In May, 1874, it was given in the Church of St. Mark, in Milan, and the effect produced was unprecedented. One critic said that the "Dies Iræ" was worthy of accompanying the destruction of the universe. Another found the "Tuba Mirum" no less imposing, and observed that the combinations attained were of a kind which might raise the dead from the tomb. A third writer sums up his judgment thus: "Verdi's music makes us, in this stupendous work, pass through all the tremendous phases of the grand and dread psychological drama which, in the solemn hour of death, is enacted betwixt the soul and its Creator." French journalists were equally impressed by the subsequent recitals of the Mass in their metropolis, and M. Léon Escudier prefaced his critique with the words: "Paris proceeds solemnly to confirm the judgment recorded by Milan upon the *chef d'œuvre* of Verdi." In a few hours, however, without seeking European verdicts for its guidance, an American audience will be privileged to form an idea of its own of what must be held, in any case, an important contribution to the music of the century. In relation to the origin of the composition, we think a brief extract from a letter to the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, deserving of republication atpresent. The excerpt runs thus:

> "The funeral of Manzoni, the author of *I Promessi Sposi*, took place in St. Mark's Church, Milan, the 22d of May, 1873. There was in the procession a keen-eyed, intellectual-looking man, hiding from inquisitive glances as if he feared to be recognized. This man was Verdi, the composer, Manzoni's most intimate friend. The first thing Verdi did, after the funeral was over, was to write to the municipal authorities of Milan, offering to compose a requiem Mass in Manzoni's honor. It need scarcely be said how gratefully this offer was accepted. Verdi and the municipal authorities came to the understanding that the requiem should be executed the 22d May, 1874, the first anniversary of Manzoni's death. Verdi at once began to brood over the work he had undertaken to compose. He had never before written religious music. He went to Paris. He took humble lodgings at the Hotel de Bade, on the Boulevard des Italiens. He saw only a very few friends, and he laid strict injunctions upon them to keep his name and presence in Paris out of the public prints. Verdi has all his life been an early riser. He quitted the Hotel de Bade daily at 6 A. M., and walked about Paris, alone, for three hours. His mind was absorbed by his Requiem during these long walks. He worked amid the urban bustle, as Auber used to do while riding in his carriage in the Bois De Boulogne. Verdi's habit is like Casimir Delavigne's, who was accustomed to think out his tragedies before writing them; before he put pen to paper he had composed the whole piece from its first to its last line. Verdi would occasionally, after dinner, open his piano, and, running his fingers over the keys, would express, in a series of obscure accords, a fragment of some melodical phase of poignant austerity. Nobody suspected what Verdi was about. He continued to brood assiduously over his Requiem. When he had completely composed any portion of the Requiem he would take his pen and rapidly cover the music paper with notes. He never blots or changes a note. Rossini, by the way, used to think out his more important works. He composed in his mind every note of 'Guillaume Tell' and 'Stabat Mater, from beginning to end. When he sat down to write he had nothing to do but to play copyist to his memory. Verdi is careful of his reputation, is conscious how much is expected of him, and leaves nothing to chance. When he reached Paris he set to work to study all the requiems written by great composers—Mozart's, Berlioz's, Cherubini's (two) requiems, several by less celebrated masters. Verdi rose from these studies convinced that no composer has yet given *Dies Iræ* in the true spirit of the Latin text. Verdi remained three months in Paris. During the whole of this time he gave his whole mind up to his Requiem, excluding everything else from his thoughts. He continued to labor on it when he returned to Italy, and it did not leave his hands until last March. Is not this Requiem really a work of art and of generosity? I do not know what copyright Verdi may receive from this Requiem, but there can be no sort of doubt that an opera would have given him at the least twenty times more money than he may hope to receive from his Requiem. Heaven be praised that real artists do not consider money the foremost thing of all. Verdi, in writing his Requiem, had in view only to gratify his deep affection for Manzoni, and to honor nobly his friend's memory."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The last matinée representation, and, in point of fact, the last performance of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" may be attended at Wallack's to-day. This evening "The Shaughraun" is to be acted for the first time. The full distribution of the characters in this new work appeared in yesterday's TIMES. "The Shaughraun" is counted upon as one of the greatest attractions of the season.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Masks and Faces" will be performed at to-day's matinée. No other afternoon representation of this entertaining play, which should be witnessed if only on account of Mr. Fisher's remarkable personation of *Triplet*, will occur, and we doubt not that a general recognition of this fact will be shown by the presence at the Fifth Avenue Theatre of an unusually numerous audience.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Miss Morris appears in "The Hunchback" at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon. This evening she acts in the same play, her engagement terminating with the present week.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

"Géneviève de Brabant" is to be withdrawn after this evening. To-day's matinée recital of that melodious work will, therefore, be its last recital but one, and, to-night, Offenbach's opera will have its final rendering at the hands of Miss Emily Soldene and her cheery company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Jefferson acts in "Rip Van Winkle," at Booth's Theatre, to-day. The matinée performance is the first in which he has taken part in this City for a long while, and it will be one of a very few, for his present engagement is limited. This evening Mr. Jefferson does not act; it will be a sort of off-night, as of old, and "Masks and Faces" will be represented.

BRIEF MENTION.

The first Philharmonic concert of the present season occurs at the Academy of Music this evening....A matinée performance of the "Gilded Age" is set down for this afternoon, at the Park Theatre....In addition to the day representations referred to above, the play-goer who delights in matinées may this afternoon visit Bryant's Opera-house, or the San Francisco Minstrels; or look into the Hippodrome, or the Colosseum; or step in upon Mr. Maccabe, at Steinway Hall; or enjoy a regular performance at Wood's Museum; or witness a liberal variety entertainment at the Olympic, or at the Globe Theatre.

CUBA.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FIVE PER CENT. TAX —STRINGENT MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The *Official Gazette* yesterday published instructions issued by Captain General Concha for the collection of the five per cent. tax. The decree premises that the Government is firmly determined to enforce the payment of the tax.

Contributors who have not paid the first two quarters are required to make payment within ten days from the publication of these instructions, failing which they must pay, in addition to the five per cent., a mulct of two per cent. extra for every ten days' delay. This will apply only until the 15th of December, after which those who have not paid the tax and fine will be proceeded against by judicial compulsion, in the manner provided in the instructions issued July 14, 1867, for the collection of the territorial contributions.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The Woman's National Temperance Convention will convene in this city on Wednesday, Nov. 18, and continue in session three days. It is expected that delegates will be present from every Congressional district in the United States and Territories, and its proceedings will be of great interest. Every preparation has been made by the citizens of Cleveland to extend liberal hospitality to those who may attend. All the delegates will report at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where correspondence may be held with J. Langsheaf.

INSPECTING NEW TRACKS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President; C. H. Fisher, Chief Engineer, and J. Tillinghast, General Superintendent, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, came to this city in a special car to-day. They inspected the new double tracks around the city, and proceeded to Rochester over the new double tracks. Freight trains commence running over the new tracks on Monday next.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FOREIGN PRESS—PARTY MOVEMENTS—THE ROYAL GUEST—THE AFFAIRE FAURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

I do not think that I have ever said many ill-natured things about the Government of Marshal De MacMahon, called the Septennate, for when I was not disposed to say much good, I generally found the means of relieving my mind by saying the truth of the Baron Ernest Chabaud La Tour, Minister of the Interior. He has made so many mistakes, and has done so many things which revolted my sense of right and justice, that I have nearly always preferred to say nothing. If I said anything at all my personal feelings might show themselves. But at the present moment I feel inclined to say more than I have ever yet said, and express my belief that the men who are now in power will ruin the Government within a very few months. Newspaper suspensions continue, and M. Chabaud La Tour is assuming the right to control public opinion in other countries as well as in France. My own position here is menaced. An agent has been appointed to act as a spy upon the correspondents of foreign journals, using the detective corps at will, and this individual has been ordered to draw up a report showing what correspondents speak in a friendly way of the Government, and how many find fault with it or make attacks upon it. He is then to make minute inquiries into the present life and antecedents of each correspondent, showing their means of existence, their standing in society, and their personal habits. When this work is done, all those put down in the black list will be ordered to find a bondsman, a sponsor for their good behavior, in default of which they will be ordered to quit Paris, and be escorted across the frontier. It may be urged that this measure is aimed at the *Indépendance Belge*, and other *Gazettes de Cologne*, to use a French expression, but it happens that those are just the correspondents who can find bondsmen to any amount, and who can call upon some of the most prominent men in society to answer for them. If I had not been assured that this extra official had already begun his work I should not have believed it possible that such an idea could be entertained by the French Government; but Gen. Chabaud La Tour acts as if still a major general, who can send a staff-officer to order anyone out of his military lines. It may be that this will be the first bad note put down to my account, but if the newly-created censor should happen to read it, I beg him to call at once to receive my bonds and to get the names of my sponsors. In that event I shall have an opportunity for asking if good behavior means saying something favorable of the Government under all circumstances, and bad behavior the expression of an independent opinion. It is to be hoped, however, that this censor will begin with the London *Times*, which has a special telegraphic wire, and whose correspondent sends things which, to those who are able to read between the lines, must certainly seem more hostile than anything yet written by me. The position of the French press is by no means a pleasant one at this moment, and, when the Assembly meets, I fear that the Government will have reason for regretting some portion of its policy during the vacation.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

One of the most important movements of the day has been the attempt to unite the Centres, in order to secure a majority for the Government. One of the inducements held out was a vote prolonging the powers of the present Chamber up to the end of MacMahon's powers, or to the year 1880. Unless something is done, the Government will find itself without a majority, for so many Republicans and Bonapartists have been elected that the so-called majority of the 24th May has been already destroyed. Some new combination must be made. A few politicians fancied that they could get the Left Centre to support the Government, through fear of the Bonapartists: but when the negotiations began they found that the only basis was the constitutional project of M. Dufaure, and this would secure the Republic. Once more, therefore, the time-honored attempt to bring about an adjunction of the Centres has proved a failure. Every day the situation becomes more and more critical; for every day new adversaries are made, and with each election new strength is added to the opposition. M. Thiers must be at this time very well satisfied with the progress of events.

M. DECAZES AT BORDEAUX.

M. Decazes, about the only real statesman now in the Government, has just made an important speech at Bordeaux, and has performed the unusual feat of saying a great deal without saying anything that can offend. The Duc Decazes is a statesman of the English model. It is true that he was in the opposition during the Empire, and wrote many pamphlets against that régime, but I have every reason for presuming that he differed from his colleagues in one respect. He made opposition for the purpose of improving and ameliorating, they for the purpose of destroying; I must do the Duke the credit of saying that he has shown a disposition to carry his opposition theories into practice whenever possible. He and the Duke De Broglie have more political sense and moderation than all the rest put together. At the present moment M. Decazes is at Bordeaux, but at the same time is preparing his reply to the Spanish memorandum. From what I can hear, this reply will be an able one, yet couched in the most moderate terms. A personal correspondent at Madrid writes me that Marshal Serrano's Government was much affected by the reception of M. Armijo's note throughout the world, particularly by the fierce irony of the English press, and greatly disposed to retire from its position. It is humbling to Castilian pride to hear it constantly said that the note was written at the dictation of Prince Bismarck. It is thought probable that a very mild and rather apologetic reply will be made to the forthcoming response of the Duc Decazes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is now visiting the people, and showing himself at the theatres and on the boulevards. On his arrival here he said to a friend of mine: "You see what the papers are saying about my visit here, but I will tell you the result of it. I am going to visit the Legitimists first; then the Septennalists, by shooting and driving with the Marshal; then I shall visit the Orleans Princes at Chantilly; and wind up with a visit to three or four of the most prominent Bonapartists. But last of all 'the people,' who will meet me often enough before I go." "That," observed the Prince, "ought to satisfy the most difficult about the political object of my visit. The truth of the case is, I came to amuse myself." The Princess came on yesterday, Col. D'Alton Mann sending on one of his boudoir cars to Lubeck for her, and in this she reached Paris without fatigue and looking remarkably well. While I was at my friend's house I had an opportunity for seeing why the Prince of Wales is so popular. He drove up in a modest one-horse cab, such a vehicle as any man can hire at the hotels, and on entering the room refused to interrupt those who were before him. Of course, I moved toward the door, but the Prince would not permit it, and said that as he was the last comer it was his turn to wait. He told Dr. Evans that as he had but three or four minutes to stay he would not think of interfering with any previous engagement, but would wait until the Doctor could give him so much of his time. It is this constant thought for others and his unvarying courtesy to all that make the Prince one of the most popular men in Europe.

THE CASE OF M. FAURE.

It has turned out that M. Halanzier did sign the note published by Faure, but as one writer very forcibly remarks, it was with "the knife at his throat." Several members of the Institute came to him and offered their services to arrange the quarrel, and by advice of the Minister of Beaux-Arts, M. Halanzier accepted. MM. Ambroise Thomas, Camille Doucet, and Legouvé were appointed to settle the affair, and they began by getting Halanzier to sign an agreement to abide by their decision whatever it might be. Few men would have refused that, in the case of three men so distinguished as these. M. Halanzier signed, bound his own hands, and then these three members of the Institute drew up the note in question. It was simply outrageous, but M. Halanzier could not help himself. Albert Wolff says that the reading of this note "makes the heart contract with rage, for it shocks our sense of justice; it outrages our pride; it makes us despair of God and of the members of the Institute, of whom, however, we never hoped much." To-day the journals attack the three gentlemen above named, who are openly accused of having committed a very bad action. One writer says that Ambroise Thomas must have been thinking more of his "Hamlet" than of his honor. The end of the Faure difficulty is not yet.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Following are the results of the official canvass of the vote of this State for Governor by counties, so far as reported to us, compared with the vote for Governor in 1872:

Counties.	1872. Dix. Rep.	1872. Kernan. Dem.	1874. Dix. Rep.	1874. Tilden. Dem.	1874. Clark. Temp.
Albany	14367	14037	13234	15466	72
Allegany	6122	3107	5187	3267	86
Broome	5764	4451	4781	4296	....
Cattaraugus	5568	3885	5255	4517	35
Cayuga	7953	4978	5977	5018	771
Chautauqua	8220	5118	....	....	....
Chemung	4266	3981	3453	4296	257
Chenango	5686	4338	4896	4242	398
Clinton	4331	4393	5065	3093	146
Columbia	5486	6109	4434	5780	78
Cortland	3647	2375	2927	2268	59
Delaware	5537	4303	....	....	....
Dutchess	8327	8682	5354	8767	829
Erie	17380	13419	15149	15682	117
Essex	3648	2103	....	....	....
Franklin	3342	2177	2786	2029	150
Fulton and Hamilton	3885	3527	3769	3346	42
Genesee	4161	2604	3088	2872	82
Greene	3536	3718	3043	3998	70
Herkimer	5495	4145	....	....	....
Jefferson	8453	5971	6337	5666	117
Kings	36071	35774	....	....	....
Lewis	3332	3170	....	....	....
Livingston	4707	3477	4346	3753	153
Madison	6089	4013	5470	3938	108
Monroe	12814	9572	9701	10094	276
Montgomery	4165	3828	3771	4139	113
New-York	56490	77915	....	....	....
Niagara	5277	4649	4695	4578	257
Oneida	12921	10765	11483	11137	359
Onondaga	12582	10191	11610	9379	556
Ontario	5624	4099	4736	4449	388
Orange	8729	7477	7319	7878	100
Orleans	3872	2518	3147	2567	309
Oswego	9292	6932	7580	6429	371
Otsego	6429	6219	5330	6083	328
Putnam	1749	1324	....	....	....
Queens	6500	5417	4961	6257	137
Rensselaer	11847	8990	9851	10702	....
Richmond	2867	2492	2150	3021	7
Rockland	2300	2362	1517	2632	70
St. Lawrence	11327	4367	9106	3366	241
Saratoga	6988	4904	6304	4953	101
Schenectady	2817	2224	2263	2648	25
Schoharie	3351	4310	2712	4544	85
Schuyler	2475	2087	2110	2260	209
Seneca	2917	2990	2569	3202	33
Steuben	8589	7039	....	....	....
Suffolk	5182	3201	3601	3529	264
Sullivan	3295	3360	....	....	....
Tioga	4100	3283	3502	3237	195
Tompkins	4391	3432	3370	3340	316
Ulster	8663	7913	5884	8303	500
Warren	2851	1985	2334	2400	18
Washington	6554	3465	5410	4346	67
Wayne	6204	3883	5103	4017	123
Westchester	10903	10507	7145	9166	293
Wyoming	3945	2363	3433	2416	86
Yates	2778	1912	2334	1721	324
Total	445801	392350	....	....	....

WRECK OF THE DELTA.

ACCOUNTS GIVEN BY PASSENGERS—THE VESSEL IN AN UNSEAWORTHY CONDITION WHEN SHE SAILED.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The *Gazette* to-day gives the following account of the wreck of the steamer Delta:

"Some of the passengers of the steamer Delta, of the Temperly Line, arrived in town yesterday. From them we learn some of the particulars of the mishap. The Delta left London on the 23d of October. It was soon discovered that she had been sent to sea in a condition which was certainly unfortunate, her engines being apparently in bad order, involving constant delays. In addition to this the weather was unfavorable, head winds prevailing nearly all the way across. On Thursday, the 5th inst., at a little after 1 o'clock A. M., the night being calm and pitch dark, the ship struck on what appeared to be a sand bank, about four miles below Cape Chat, and about a mile and a quarter from the coast, and stuck fast, but, owing to the calmness of the sea, no danger was anticipated; on the contrary, hopes were entertained by the Captain that during the day he would be able to get her off, fifty tons of coal and cheap freight being thrown overboard for that purpose. He was unsuccessful in this, and all Thursday night and Friday morning the ship remained in the same position. On Friday night, however, the wind rose and the ship shifted, being driven inward about a quarter of a mile toward the shore. In this way her bows were stove in, and the water filled the coal and engine rooms. On Saturday morning it became necessary to get the passengers ashore, an operation not easily accomplished, owing to the roughness of the sea and the rugged character of the coast. The boats were launched and the passengers embarked in them and were carried to near the shore where they were transferred to flat-boats sent out by the people on the land, and all were safely landed with their baggage. There were fortunately not many passengers on board, there being only seven cabin and twelve steerage, including three children. There was only one lady passenger—Miss Isaacs. The passengers had to drive 100 miles to reach the nearest railway station. They were most kindly used by the people along the road. No blame is attached to Capt. Craven for the accident. He mistook a light on a barge for Cape Chat lighthouse, near which the water is represented on the chart as being very deep. Throughout he acted in an admirable manner, as did also the crew; and the passengers, while complaining very much of the ship, are loud in their praise of the conduct of the captain, his officers, and crew. A steamer and tug have been sent down to take off the luggage and freight. No loss of consequence to either is anticipated. The cargo is a general one."

SENATOR MORTON.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Nov. 13.—Col. Holloway, of Indianapolis, brother-in-law of Senator Morton, passed through here yesterday en route East, and reports Senator Morton at Santa Barbara, Cal., much improved in health, and that he will probably remain there all Winter if he continues to receive benefit from the California climate.

ASSETS OF THE TOWNSEND BANK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 13.—The receivers of the Townsend Bank publish a report to the effect that the good assets amount to over sixty-eight per cent. of the liabilities, and that they hope to realize a considerable additional sum from the doubtful assets, which amount to over $900,000.

SUSPENSION OF A WOOLEN MILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—This morning the extensive woolen mills of John & James Dobson, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, stopped running on account of dissatisfaction among the workmen in consequence of a notification from the employers that on and after this date their wages would be reduced. The proposed reduction amounts to from ten to twenty-five per cent. on the present wages, and the men, believing that such a change will not provide them with even the necessities of life, have determined to fight against it to the last.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although diametrically opposed to the Republican Party, and a life-long Democrat, still I was struck by the manliness, generosity, and disregard of party interests which characterized your treatment of the Southern "outrage" business throughout, and am much surprised that the *World* should have made such baseless charges as you to-day so completely refute. As you say, and as I fully believe, your representatives at the South have done as much as if not more than others in presenting the state of affairs in South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana in its true light, and in proving to your many intelligent readers, by carefully prepared tables, how the tax-payers of these impoverished States have been systematically defrauded by bands of plunderers known as State Legislatures.

If you think this worth publishing I hope you will do so, as I am sure it expresses the sentiments of your many Southern readers.

A VIRGINIAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All fair-minded men must be indignant at the comparison made by the *World* of your course regarding "Southern outrages" with the *Herald's* outrageous Central Park sensation. I have only to say that I think you and your correspondents have done more to show up Southern outrages in their true light than any other paper.

A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874.

NEW STAGES WANTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As "rapid transit" seems for the present hopeless, we must be content to turn attention to the necessity of improving, and if possible, increasing the number of the old methods, slow as they are; and, with this view, allow me to suggest that a most profitable business is open for a line of stages from the new Post Office, as a lower terminus, through Broadway to Twenty-third street, and thence through Fifth avenue to the Central Park. Such a line, making good time, (not less than four miles an hour,) would largely secure the patronage of business men, who are very numerous in the vicinity of that route.

The present line of Fifth avenue stages is very slow and the route circuitous. The starting point is Forty-third street only in going down town, and in stormy weather in Winter that is the highest point they are willing to go, although in Summer they carry passengers who ask it as high as Forty-sixth street. Beyond this point at all times, whatever the state of the weather may be, passengers must get on as best they can.

Now is the time, when hotels are building and the population increasing in the direction indicated, to secure paving patronage for a well-conducted line of omnibuses over the route suggested.

H.

TAXATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with interest your article in this morning's paper on the absurdity and injustice of the present mode of levying a personal tax in this city. I am a large holder of bonds of railroads, &c., in this and other States, upon which I am taxed more than the sum total of income from them and other sources. As they possess a value equal to the rate of the assessment of my personal property, I cannot conscientiously swear it down, if it is really liable to taxation. On this latter point, I have never been able to learn what the law is, or whether it has ever been authoritatively settled. I have been told that bonds or securities in another State which pay tax where located are exempt; and again that bonds or stocks of corporations in this State which are taxed are not liable to assessment. Can you give any light on the subject to

AN OPPRESSED TAX PAYER?

AID FOR POOR FAMILIES.

H. E. Pellew, Esq., Secretary of Bureau of Charities:

SIR: In considering the methods of relieving the poor during the expected Winter of distress and suffering it will be well to take in view the possibility of extending the plan of emigration of poor families to the rural districts which was carried out last Winter by the Children's Aid Society.

Special donations were sent in to this society for extreme cases of distress, and we felt authorized in using these to exceed our ordinary work of sending poor children and to transport whole families to the West. During four months of last Winter we sent in this way 1,300 persons, including men, women, and children.

The families who applied for this relief were in the most extreme condition of destitution, often having pawned every article they possessed, and being even hungry for want of food. They were sent to Western villages and immediately found work, or were assisted to a house, or in some way enabled to support themselves till Spring, when they had employment in abundance. We have had numerous letters from them, and they seem uniformly doing well. The cure was an absolute one, and these poor people will probably never be dependent on the public again. The children will be educated, and they will all become producers and add to the wealth of the country. This movement must, of course, be conducted very carefully, in the interests of the West as well as of this City.

We should only send forth the honest, industrious, and unfortunate poor, not the idle and vagrant. This relief can be extended to a very considerable degree if the means be afforded. There is, moreover, a large class of young, honest and industrious girls who are thrown out of employment by the depression of business. We sent of this class during last year more than 1,500 to places of domestic service, and we could at once find places for fully a thousand respectable and honest working girls in good Western homes.

Will you kindly spread this information among the persons needing relief?

Yours with much respect,

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 East Fourth street, Nov. 12, 1874.

THE ERIE REPORTS.

We have received from Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union square, the complete series of valuable reports made by English accountants and agents upon the condition of the property and the finances of the Erie Railway. These consist of the report of Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co., and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., dated Oct. 6, of this year, to which is added the report, with appendices, of Messrs. Stephen Little and Theodore Houston, New-York accountants, dated July 13; and of a very elaborate report by Capt. H. W. Tyler. The former relate to the finances of the road, and include a balance-sheet of assets, liabilities, and profit and loss. The latter relates entirely to the property of the road, its connections, the requirements in the way of additional outlay, and the prospects of the passenger and freight traffic. It is a very minute and comprehensive statement. We have already reprinted its conclusions, which have been extensively commented on in the English press.

REDUCTION OF MANUFACTURERS' PRODUCTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—At an adjourned meeting of the Manufacturers' Committee to-day, it was resolved that, in view of the fact that the replies to the circular of inquiry show a more general reduction of time than was anticipated, and also in consequence of the assurances received in regard to the future, it was incumbent upon the manufacturers to continue the reduction of production until Jan. 1, as originally proposed.

The sale of the thousand lots of East-side Park lands, on Tuesday, 1st of December, will enable persons, desirous of securing elegant sites for residences, to purchase at moderate prices and on easy terms some of the most eligible property in Brooklyn. They are situated immediately upon Prospect Park, within a radius from the New York City Hall of less than the distance between that Hall and Twenty-third street, New-York. The sale is by order of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners, under an act of the Legislature of New-York.

Once upon a midnight dreary, as I pondered weak and weary,
On my teeth, and how to save them; as I sighed, as was my wont,
Suddenly I heard a tapping, as of some one gently rapping,
And a voice then said distinctly, "You must try the SOZODONT;
You must use it night and morning; you must use it o'er and o'er,
Teeth will whiten, breath will sweeten, and they'll vex you never more."

A Universal Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

Dr. M. Leavett, the old and skillful dentist, of No. 37 West 23d st., testifies to the wonderful curative properties of GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Depot No. 451 6th av.; also Hudnut's, corner Broadway and Ann st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Families Using Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph should keep it set during the evening and for unoccupied parts of the house during the day time. Stop the sneak-thieves. Office No. 571 Broadway.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Wedding Cards, No. 101 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 101 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

No one should neglect a Cough.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will effect a cure.

For a first-class Dress that go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

CARTER—ANDREWS.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 12, at the Second Unitarian Church, by Rev. John W. Chadwick, GEO. E. CARTER, of Leominster, Mass., to CARRIE L. ANDREWS, of Brooklyn. No cards.

HOLCOMB—GARRETSON.—At Millstone, N. J., Nov. 12, by Rev. Alex. McWilliams, JOHN W. HOLCOMB to MARY FRANCES GARRETSON.

HORTON—BROWNLEE.—At the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874, by Rev. Jas. Brownlee, D. D., EDMUND B. HORTON, Jr., of Whitestone, Long Island, and KATE C. BROWNLEE, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

NOBLE—TOWNLAY.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Pastor of the Church of the Ascension, THOMAS NOBLE, of Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland, to Miss SUSAN A. TOWNLAY, daughter of Mr. Joseph Townlay, of New-York.

SEYMOUR—SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., HERBERT SEYMOUR to GERTRUDE L. SEYMOUR, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

TRASK—NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Mr. SPENCER TRASK and Miss KATE, daughter of George L. Nichols.

VAN VOORHIS—BENEDICT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Audubon Park, New-York City, by Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard, D. D., W. W. VAN VOORHIS to CARRIE, daughter of the late Jesse W. Benedict.

DIED.

ALDIS.—On Friday, Nov. 13, 1874, CHARLES JAMES ALDIS, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Savior, on Monday, Nov. 16, at 9:30 A. M.

ANDREWS.—On Friday, Nov. 13, 1874, at her late residence, ANN ANDREWS.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BARMORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, GARRET BARMORE, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 65 Perry st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BURDEN.—In this City, Friday, Nov. 13, MARY PROUDFIT, infant daughter of James A. and Mary Irvin Burden.

DAMANT.—Suddenly, Friday, Nov. 13, WILLIAM E. DAMANT, aged 44 years and 2 days.

Funeral from his house in Hoboken, corner Hoboken st. and Palisade av., Monday, Nov. 16, at 1 P. M.

MACGREGOR.—Suddenly, at Fort Edward, Thursday morning, Nov. 5, CHARLOTTE BECKMAN, wife of John MacGregor, in the 77th year of her age.

HORTON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, 1874, at the residence of Chauncey Smith, Esq., Morrisania, New-York City, HARRIET HORTON, daughter of the late John P. Horton.

Relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the First M. E. Church, White Plains, Monday, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages in attendance on the arrival of the 9:15 train from 42d st.

HURLBUT.—At New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, P. HATTRICK HURLBUT, formerly of this City, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his father, Rev. Joseph Hurlbut, New-London, Conn., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2:30.

LAW.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, ANNIE LAW, daughter of William Law, aged 4 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 283 10th st., on Sabbath, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MIDDLEBROOK.—The funeral of CHARLES B. MIDDLEBROOK will take place from the Reformed Church (Dr. Brownlee's) at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1 P. M. Boats leave foot of Dey st. at 12 o'clock, and Whitehall at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing on the arrival of the boats to convey the friends of the family to the church.

The members of Beacon Light Lodge No. 701, F. and A. M., will assemble at their rooms, New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 11 A. M., to attend the funeral of Brother C. B. Middlebrook. Richmond and Tompkins Lodges are invited to participate as lodges. Members of the fraternity are cordially invited.

By order of W. N. HAWKINS, M.
J. M. HAWKINS, Secretary.

PURDY.—Suddenly on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, 1874, ANNIE FRARY, wife of Dr. A. E. M. Purdy, and daughter of A. V. Stout.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 260 Madison av., on Saturday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock P.

SNEBLY.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Nov. 12, CAROLINE A. ROGERS, the beloved wife of H. C. Snebly, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

SUTTON.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Nov. 13, of diphtheria, HORACE HOLDEN SUTTON, eldest child of Rev. J. F. and Kate L. H. Sutton, aged 7 years and 4 months.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., on the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, JANE D., wife of the late Dr. John F. Ward.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 105 Broad st., on Monday, the 16th, at 2:30 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WILEY.—On Nov. 12, SARAH WILEY, widow of the late Thomas Wiley, in the 95th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 85 Hicks st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

MORTON COMMANDERY, No. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, Nov. 14, 1874.—SIR KNIGHTS: You are hereby ordered to assemble at the Asylum, Masonic Temple, Sunday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of Sir Knight A. Y. Zachos; full uniform. Sir Knights of sister commanderies are invited to attend. By order.

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THE THEORY OF STOCK EXCHANGE SPECULATION. By ARTHUR CRUMP. Third edition: London. LONGMANS, GREEN, READER & DYER. 1874.

If we were to describe Mr. Arthur Crump as a detective stationed before a gambling "hell," to explain to visitors how many chances there are for losing, and how few for winning, in that fascinating resort, we should not be very far wrong. Mr. Crump has written a book to warn people from the Stock Exchange, and though he calls it *The Theory of Stock Exchange Speculation*, it is rather a very plain and searching account of the practices which prevail on the Exchange, and of the facts which make it a dead certainty that in the long run the outside speculator will lose. In the performance of this very salutary task Mr. Crump does not flatter any one. His views are very much those the detective we have referred to might entertain concerning the gamblers and their "pigeons." Of the Exchange, he says: "Very few persons, if any, will be found to dispute the statement that speculation on the Stock Exchange is gambling." "A gaming bank is an institution with limited means offering to play all who enter. * * * The Stock Exchange occupies a parallel position to that of the bank, and the operators in the market are protected in such a way that the outside player at speculation must in the long run lose, or no one would be found to take up his challenge." Of the professional speculator, the man on the inside, who alone can speculate with any certainty of winning, Mr. Crump says: "The speculator who deliberately selects that calling must be a man peculiarly constituted. He is generally a man of rather singular habits of thought, who thinks it is quite legitimate to start a Juggernaut and drive it over the crowd, if thereby [Mr. Crump's English is by no means so correct as his knowledge of the Exchange] he can do it profitably. Perfectly legitimate processes of working a market, with him, would be considered little better than cheating by the ordinary run of men. He employs systematically all sorts of devices for getting the better of others who are ignorant and less sharp in foreseeing events than he. He does not scruple to lay traps and drive the public into them, by plying them with fictitious telegrams if he can get them published, and by forming syndicates to 'rig' the market. He partakes, indeed, a good deal of the nature of a bandit, who prepares the way for forcing concession to his demands by firing a volley into the carriage of the traveler to whom he is going to give the choice of his money or his life." He is as unfeeling as a "hungry tiger."

The victim of the professional, on the other hand, is the "hap-hazard" speculator, "a person of flabby character and no less flabby mind, as easily frightened off a line he sets himself to follow—in the innocence of a heart that expands with a delusive consciousness of possessing power—as a stray rabbit. Such a class of man is to be found by hundreds in the haunts of the stock markets, and they are always fidgeting in and out, first as little bulls and then as little bears, disappearing after a sharp panic like flies from a joint of meat that is rudely disturbed by the shop-boy—with the important difference that, whereas the flies always get something, the speculators invariably drop their money."

With this conception of the Stock Exchange and of men who frequent it or resort to it, it may easily be imagined that Mr. Crump's book is one that may be studied to advantage, in this country as well as in London, for speculation in stocks is the same thing substantially on Broad street and in Capel Court, on the Bourse of Paris, and in Vienna or in Berlin. Mr. Crump by no means confines himself to general denunciation, but descends to the most practical details, and illustrates the propositions he lays down by many examples of which nearly every one can recognize the accuracy.

His preliminary chapter relates to technical terms, which have facts corresponding to them in our market, though our own terms are different. In London there are two periods of settlement each month, one at the beginning and one toward the end. These are called "the account," and each embraces three days. "Contango" is the charge paid by a speculator for a rise to keep his speculation open from one fortnightly settlement day to another. "Backwardation" is the name of the same charge in the case of a speculator for a fall. "Bull," as with us, is the name of a speculator for the rise, and "bear," of the speculator for the fall; but each term is sometimes used to describe the lot of stock bought in the respective operations. The "put," the "call," and the "put and call" are the same as in Wall street, the first being the option of delivering, the second the option of receiving, and the third of either delivering or receiving a certain amount of stock on a fixed day at a price named. The "syndicate" is not only used to designate an association of bankers in a legitimate way, but is the equivalent for our "clique," "pool," and "ring."

Mr. Crump attaches a good deal of value to the regularly recurring causes which affect the markets. Dull and disagreeable weather disinclines the public to speculation, and favors any one who buys for the rise. "During the first month of the year the stock market is usually as hard and inelastic as the frozen earth outside." Another cause for this is shrewdly recognized by the author: "At Christmas time people make up their accounts for the year, and most of them, having gained less than the total pictured by their imagination, are more or less out of humor, and disinclined to enter upon commitments outside their business proper." As Spring comes on speculation increases, and is at its height about the close of the first half of the year, when dividends are paid. (It must be remembered that Mr. Crump is writing of the London market, which is very different in this regard to our own.) Another class of quite regularly-recurring influences are those exerted by the seasonable traffic receipts of the railways. Another embraces the rise and ebb, more or less periodical, of the tide of industrial production. And still another, though of minor importance, is the approach of settling days, which tend, as they come on, to produce a slight reaction from whatever course prices may at the time be taking. And in the midst of all these changes, "there will be a great number of small periods when the bull speculator should be out of the markets altogether. To decide when those periods are to be is his *pons asinorum*." They invariably come when he has made something, and is tempted to "stay" and make more. "Any jackass can take a profit, but it requires a devilish clever fellow to 'cut a loss,' is," says Mr. Crump, "a well-worn expression in the City of London," and he adds that "there never was a truer one."

Besides these regularly recurring influences, which, it is easy to see, require much study and peculiar ability to master, and which must be mastered before a speculator can hope to make money in any quantity, or with any certainty, there are numerous "hidden forces" that Mr. Crump points out as "arrayed against speculators." The fluctuations in stocks are often purely fictitious, and when they are considerable and rapid, they are sure to be so, and they are controlled by men of whose designs outsiders can know nothing. Advice in the market is, according to Mr. Crump, always given selfishly, and is never to be relied on. Then there is the temptation to put all the eggs in one basket. There is the aversion to operating for a fall—outsiders being almost universally "bulls." There is the weakness of risking more than one can afford to lose—a weakness which it is not easy to detect or correct in oneself. There is the tendency to "hang on" to retrieve losses, which is sure to lead to worse ones, and which springs from the want of accurate principles of conduct. And back of all these, and combined to take advantage of them, is the vast machinery for driving outsiders into the traps of the professionals. "Firms," says Mr. Crump, "with numbers of clerks, exist in our day, who have forty, fifty, and as many as sixty thousand names of people duly registered in their books, with their place of abode, duration of residence, means, style of living, trade, or profession, and other particulars enabling a judgment to be formed of the kind of investment which would be likely to suit them." To these prospectuses are fed with the utmost discrimination—no such blunder as general advertising in this form being indulged in by the most shrewd. And, curiously enough, the great difficulty of getting at the truth of statements makes those thus disseminated accepted without attempt at investigation.

In spite of these "pit-falls" which Mr. Crump points out, and which have led thousands to ruin, speculation in stocks is increasing at a rapid rate. Gradually abandoning the solid investments, like the British consols, it fastens upon the great brood of railways, canals, mines, gas and water works, state loans, and commercial ventures that have taken the form of joint-stock enterprises. Speculation replaces Homburg and Baden-Baden, and multiplies their fascinations a hundred fold. In 1867 there were but 1,261 members of the London Stock Exchange, and in 1873 there were 1,706, an increase of thirty-five per cent. in six years. Previous to the civil war in America there was little speculation in Austria, but a year ago Vienna had a first-class stock panic of its own—a result Mr. Crump attributes primarily to over-speculation in cotton manufactures during our rebellion. We should be glad, did our space allow, to follow Mr. Crump's analysis of the difference between legitimate and illegitimate speculation, and the effects produced by each. But we have given to our readers a sufficiently clear notion of the book itself to show its value to all interested in its subject. It is evidently the fruit of experience and ripe judgment, and will repay study by any one to whom the fortunes reputed to be made in Wall street sometimes seem tempting.

THE SCOTTISH PHILOSOPHY. Biographical, Expository, Critical, from Hutcheson to Hamilton. By JAMES McCOSH, L.L.D., D.D., President of the College of New-Jersey, Princeton. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROS. 1875. 8vo., pp. 481.

The distinguished author of this handsome volume says in his preface, "This work has been with me a labor of love." How could it be otherwise? Was there ever a Scotchman who did not delight with *perfervid* love and pride in everything that reflects honor on his beloved land? Was there ever a Scotchman who had not some kindly leaning toward metaphysics? It must of necessity follow that a Scottish metaphysician, eminent himself for his metaphysical zeal and his metaphysical achievements, would devote himself with ardent enthusiasm to the long-neglected pious office of giving to the world an extended history of the Scottish school of metaphysics. This school enrolls in its catalogue of worthies names which have been distinguished alike for their eminent reputation and their powerful influence. Reid, Stewart, and Hamilton have left upon all the English-speaking scholars—to say nothing of the French—a powerful and permanent impression. Hitherto, no attempt has been made to give a complete sketch, much less an exhaustive and critical history, of the course of speculation which has been followed in Scotland, and of the eminent thinkers who have animated and provoked one another to discipleship and dissent. Dr. McCosh has aimed to supply this defect, and has labored at the task with commendable industry and fervid zeal. His equipments and opportunities for this work of love were manifold. He was a Scotchman of the Scotch, "to the heather born;" first, a student of a Scottish University, then a preacher and pastor in the parish of Brechin, where he found families of the name of Cant—possibly, and more than possibly, kinsmen of the illustrious Kant! who shows not more by his name than by his tastes his Scottish lineage; next as author, in the style of Chalmers, of a well-known popular volume, half metaphysical and half theological; next a professor of metaphysics—Scottish, of course—in the Queen's University at Belfast, where Scottish zeal has never ceased to glow with fervid intensity among the Presbyterian colonists, and finally, the President of the College of New-Jersey, which about a century since imported a Scottish divine of metaphysical tastes, who, according to the testimony of his successor, was the chief agent in introducing Scottish metaphysics into this country, and at the expiration of the century introduced a second more eminent Scottish metaphysician to preside over its teachings and its councils. Surely no man could be more fitted than he; who was "predestinated," as it were, to render to his generation this service.

The volume is an important contribution to the accessible sources of information. It it is not in every respect composed according to the best ideal of a history of philosophy, it contains a very valuable collection of studies or materials toward such a product. The author calls his work expository, biographical, and critical. Besides these features, it contains occasional sketches of the intellectual, social, literary, religious, and theological condition of Scotland in the several periods which pass under review. These are all interesting. They might have been so managed as to throw an important light upon the various phases of philosophical speculation which come under the eye of the reader. For some reason or other the author has failed to make such use of them to any important extent. While he comments very freely upon the lax theology and the lax morality of the times, and ascribes these in part—doubtless very naturally for himself as an adherent of the Free Kirk—to the law of patronage; while he hints again and again that the most eminent metaphysicians have usually been lax or suspected in their theology, he nowhere explains, at any length, the causes of the wide gulf which seems to have been fixed from the first between the teachers of metaphysical science and the teachers of Christian theology—a gulf which, in his view, has been bridged by no writers except Dr. Chalmers and Welsh, and, we would add, by Dr. McCosh himself. Had the author launched upon this theme, on which he only now and then timidly ventures, he would have added greatly to the interest and value of this volume. Apart from this defect, the "biographical" sketches are as complete as we could expect, and some of them are replete with interest. The "expository" part of the history we ought not to be dissatisfied with, inasmuch as the author seeks to give the doctrines of the several writers so far as possible in their own language. There is not infrequently a want of clearness and continuity in the exhibition of the connection or *filiation* of thought between one writer and another. We think that in his anxiety to appropriate to the Scottish metaphysicians the exclusive origination and the "professorial succession" of certain principles, the author not infrequently strains a point, sometimes finding what he seeks, and finding it only where he seeks for it. For example, if, as he contends, it is true that Shaftesbury is the originator of the Scottish school, wherein is it exclusively Scottish? And why give so great prominence to Shaftesbury, who was simply a dissentient from Locke in adopting the platonic popular conceptions of the *sensus communis*, or the *sensus boni atque mali*? And if Shaftesbury deserves to be expounded at length simply because Hutcheson, the Glasgow professor, sought to formulate and scientifically to analyze and justify "the moral sense," borrowing from other sources the doctrine of the *noëtic and dianoëtic judgment*, which are far more, according to Dr. McCosh, characteristic of the Scottish school why not trace the parentage of this feature to its appropriate source? Then, again, Dr. McCosh asserts that the doctrine of consciousness as the source and the final authority for our knowledge of states of the soul is pre-eminently characteristic of, and almost original with, the Scottish school. Ought he not to have recognized the influence of Locke, and even of Descartes, as altogether as important in this regard as Reid's positive assertion of this principle as the paternity of Shaftesbury to Hutcheson? He is well acquainted with Locke's merits in this regard. He returns again and again to an explanation of his deficiencies and a defence of his merits; but he never frankly concedes, much less does he assert in high relief, the large, we might say the overwhelming, indebtedness of Reid to Locke's doctrine of "the inner sense"—*i. e.*, of consciousness. It would seem as though he would leave the impression that, after the "mountain spring," which took its rise in Shaftesbury, had begun to flow in Scottish channels directed by Hutcheson, it was fed henceforward by Scottish mists alone, and received no further tributaries from the springs of English thought. The Scottish school was constantly indebted to English thinkers in the way of "counter-irritants" if not "nutrients." Dr. McCosh gives a long and detailed notice of Hume, not because Hume had a single feature in common with the Scottish metaphysicians proper; but, for the same reason, he should have given as full and as critical an analysis of Berkely, who stimulated Reid quite as efficiently as did Hume, and added most important contributions to his doctrine of the acquired perceptions. He notices James Mill at great length, who, like Hume, was of Scottish birth and education, but was not an iota more than he of a Scottish metaphysician. But Mill owed everything to David Hartley, and Hume not a little, and Reid was aroused as much to contend against Hartley as against Hume. Why is not Hartley noticed at length, who is the real originator of the associational school, which, in all its filiations through Hume, James Mill, Stuart Mill, and Alexander Bain, has become so formidable to modern thinkers?

The "critical" feature of this, as of every extended history of philosophy, is the most important of all. The critical remarks are eminently characteristic of the ardent, positive, and truth-loving author, who is always zealous for those principles which are fundamental to the sacred convictions of duty and of religion, well-instructed by his abundant reading and his manifold controversies, and who usually exposes with acuteness and success the weak positions of the authors whom he reviews, and brings out in just relief the truths for which they contend. We cannot complain that he judges of the views of others from the stand-point of his own conclusions. We cannot require that he should try them by any other than his own theories. We notice, however, that in many of his critical judgments he is content with announcing his own opinions without being sensible of the obligation of giving the reasons for these opinions. Most readers of this volume would be prepared to attach great importance to the *obiter dicta* of one whom they esteem so highly as a writer and as a man, and yet might be pardoned if they prefer that he should give the reasons for these opinions. Not infrequently, nay, very frequently, he gives his opinions in so summary a way as to leave the reader neither clue nor opportunity even to guess at his reasons. Only a practiced student of the history of philosophy can even divine what he would say in a great number of these passing and apparently hasty irrepressible observations.

Dr. McCosh is not always exact in his language. When, for example, he says, on page 6, that in the Scottish school "principles are reached which are prior to and independent of experience," and adds that "they are differently apprehended and described by the masters of the school," and then astonishes us by adding that "Hutcheson calls them"—viz., these principles—"senses," we cannot overlook his singular inaccuracy of language and untruth of fact. Hutcheson holds that there are senses by which we apprehend moral distinctions and æsthetic relations; but Dr. McCosh makes him teach that the ultimate relations or principles thus apprehended are themselves *senses*. He cites the title of a well-known work of Aristotle as *Psyche*, although it is better known as Περι ψυχης—or *De Anima*. A few blemishes of this sort somewhat deface the beautiful page and paper with which this timely and valuable volume is given to the public. It will prove to many a stimulating and welcome treatise, and will add to the well-deserved fame of its distinguished author.

LETTER FROM GOV. DIX.

From the Allegheny (Penn.) Mail, Nov. 11.

The following letter from Gen. John A. Dix, written to R. H. Kerr, Esq., is interesting at this time as showing with what admirable philosophy the sterling old patriot takes his defeat. Mr. Dix writes:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Nov. 4, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The "tidal wave" which has swept over the country has overwhelmed us. It is useless to speculate as to the causes; they are very obvious to us here.

The raid from Canada by secessionists who had taken refuge there, was made on St. Albans, Vt. No evil could have resulted from the order I gave to follow them across the frontier line, for it was in perfect accord with the rules of international law. They got out of the way before they could be pursued.

I issued a similar order to meet a similar raid upon Ogdensburg, and the Administration directed it to be revoked.

In the present state of our political affairs it is useless to look forward to the future. We can tell, within another year whether there is any chance for us in 1876. Yours, very truly,

JOHN A. DIX.

To R. H. KERR, Esq.

PROF. SEELYE'S ACCEPTANCE.

Prof. J. H. Seelye, of Amherst College, has accepted his election to Congress for the Tenth District of Massachusetts. Following is his letter:

AMHERST COLLEGE, Nov. 5, 1874.

Messrs. L. Maltby, Chairman, and W. B. Hale, Secretary of Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: The nomination and election which you are pleased to communicate to me in the same letter, I have, as you well know, neither sought nor desired. I cannot, however, refuse a trust so important as this, and which has come in a way so remarkable; but though I accept it with reluctance, I am not insensible to your own unselfish efforts to secure the result which has been reached, nor to the measure of public confidence in me which this election discloses. I shall be grateful if you never find cause to regret the course you have taken, or the choice which the district has made.

Very truly yours, J. H. SEELYE.

AN ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

Henry Livingston, of No. 33 Sullivan street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Some few days ago Mrs. Emma Wintle, of No. 6 West Sixteenth street, missed clothing and other articles which were the property of Mr. Benjamin Silliman, who resided in her house. The servant girl, named Julia Hill, was suspected, and Officer Hart, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested her. Julia confessed to the larceny, and stated that she had disposed of the property to Livingston. On searching the latter's premises some of the stolen articles were found. He denied that he knew they were stolen, and said the girl Hill had frequently left goods with him to be sold.

THE FASHIONS.

PARISIAN DECREES AND DESIGNS.

FAVORITE MATERIALS—OUT-DOOR AND IN-DOOR TOILETS—TASTEFUL COSTUMES.

The first subject of consideration with respect to a lady's toilet at each change of season, is the material of which it is to be composed. We shall therefore refer to some of the fabrics most likely to be in favor. We can recommend the drap de Galles of pure wool cheviot; llama cloth; the Knicker-cheviot; then, for more ordinary wear, and still very suitable, diagonal, serge, and English cloth of rather good quality, in all shades, neutral tints predominating. Half of the costume is made of these materials, to be worn over an English velvet skirt. This skirt has become so necessary that any lady who attaches the slightest importance to her wardrobe cannot dispense with it. The use of matelassé is now fairly established; fashion has completely monopolized it. The largest establishments use it in preference to velvet. We have seen velvet and matelassé combined, which produced a beautiful effect, without puffs or trimmings, only an apron and folds, the combination being unique and stylish.

With regard to trimmings, in addition to the beads of all kinds, whether jet, steel, or blue steel, embroideries of various descriptions and feathers of every conceivable sort are to be worn. Ladies will be literally covered with birds' feathers; it is even rumored that those of the delicate canary will be appropriated by the modistes. Peacock feathers are valuable as a trimming for dark gray faille; they enliven the sombre shades. Pheasant and Guinea-fowl feathers go well with sky-blue, brown, or iron-gray cachemire-beige. Ostrich feathers, in their original colors or dyed, are generally used for velvet costumes.

There is considerable curiosity evinced in relation to the bonnets to be worn this Winter. A great change is anticipated; there are to be capes and strings. White bonnets are again in fashion, for opera and theatre wear. They are of either white velvet, felt, or silk, with white roses. Fashion wills it that felt bonnets shall no longer be bound; a wire on the border serves as a starting point for the lining. Bonnets with soft crowns are not altogether cast aside; they are generally made of the same material as the dress, and consequently can only be worn with a corresponding costume. Bonnets as well as dresses are covered with beads and spangles. White lace is also in demand for full dress: cocks' feathers are also much in use.

We have seen two very pretty street dresses, made in the following manner: One is of velvet and faille combined, in two shades of green. The skirt is made with a demi train, trimmed up the front with seven or nine gathered flounces, alternately faille and velvet; the back is trimmed with two deep flounces; the over-skirt has a fringe round the bottom, and is drawn up each side by a band bound with velvet, which is fastened to the waist and terminates in a large bow and ends; the skirt is also taken up behind by strings placed underneath. The waist is of velvet, with small rounded basques front and back; the front and back are of faille, and there are side pieces of velvet; a gathered ruffle of silk covers the seam, separating the silk from the velvet; a strip of velvet runs through the middle of the ruffle; a velvet collar, sleeves of silk finished at the hand, with a deep ruffle surmounted by puffs and velvet bands.

The bonnet has a soft crown; a tuft of feathers is placed behind, with a velvet bow, all in the same shades as the costume.

The other suit is made of poplin and plain cheviot. A vest opens at the top and breast, showing a plaid under waist; the vest has a rounded basque; the sleeves are of plaid cheviot; the apron is short and buttons up in front; it is sewed to the basque of the vest at the sides; a sash of ribbon is under the postillion. The front of the skirt is trimmed with buttons and chains of jet passementerie; seven or eight folds of poplin are at the sides of the skirt, separated by plaid bands; a deep flounce is gathered under buttons, and a heading is placed above.

Outer garments comprise a variety of shapes. An article which is very pretty in style is the Duchesse mantle, made of black velvet; it is rather long and half tight in fit, with a seam up the back; it has no small side pieces, and falls straight; the front is loose, long, and pointed. This mantle has double sleeves, one pair tight, with pretty embroidered cuffs, and trimmed with fur, the other large, flowing, and open almost to the top, to allow the arm to pass. A standing collar, trimmed with fur, is part of the garment; the whole mantle is bordered with fur, and enriched with magnificent appliqué and passementries. A long train skirt, perfectly plain, shows the mantle to great advantage.

The bonnet is in the Marie Antoinette style, turned up in front, and trimmed with flowers and feathers.

Another black velvet outer garment can be made in a large pélerine, taken in in the back in the shape of a basque, and forming at the sides large round sleeves; the front is open, and joined to the back by a band of velvet, which forms the shoulder. The article is trimmed with fur, and above the fur are rich embroideries.

An elegant black silk dress is thus described: The front is gathered lengthwise, forming six large puffings, separated by three shirrings; at the bottom is a box-plaited flounce; up the front is a silk trimming, bordered by a narrow plaited ruffle; this trimming, being twisted, forms knots down the front; a similar trimming is each side of the puffings of the skirt; the back of the skirt is trimmed at the bottom with a knife-plaited flounce; the waist is pointed in front and behind with silk revers; the sleeves terminate with a ruffle, surmounted by three bias folds and a bow.

An elaborately trimmed ball-dress is composed entirely of blue faille, with white silk gauze, very light and brilliant. This is called *gaze diamantée*. The front of the skirt is trimmed with six puffs of gauze, separated into three parts and placed in a rounded shape to form the apron; the puffs are separated by a trimming of blue, this trimming being attached to the left side of the tunique by a bow of blue ribbon with long ends, fastened by a tea-rose with leaves; another rose fastens a third end of the ribbon to the back part of the tunique, and is lost in the folds. The tunique, which is of gauze, is very long, and completely covers the skirt, which is of blue faille, and trimmed at the bottom with a wide plaiting of gauze. The waist is low-necked, and of blue faille; it is made with a basque opening in front and behind, to show the panier. The basque is trimmed with a gauze puffing, and the waist has three rows of puffing in the form of a bertha. Bows of blue ribbon, with a tea-rose on each shoulder, are added, and a tea-rose is worn in the hair.

A suit for a young lady can be made of gray poplin in the following manner. The skirt has one narrow flounce. The tunique is long and open at the back, and falls in two points; in front it is rounded and bordered with three rows of trimming; there is a blue vest in front which appears between the two points behind, and also shows in front under the basque; blue bows trim the back of the vest. A blue silk fichu, with trimming, is placed flat on the waist.

A gray felt hat with blue silk bow and twisted silk around the crown, completes this pretty costume.

Another costume in cachemire-beige, is very pretty and simple, with the skirt plaited lengthwise; at the back of the skirt is a small puff terminating at the hips. The waist is plain with two points widely separated; a bias fold of faille divides the dress in the middle, and extends to the bottom of the skirt; a row of buttons ornaments the fold, and the waist is also bordered with a fold; the silk collar is square with cuffs to match on the sleeves. A black hat with gray gauze bow and twist is worn with this toilet.

A very pretty basque, which can be worn over any skirt, is made of black velvet, with a high collar, and with a front and back of sicilienne embroidered with beads and jet; the sleeves are of the same material and embroidered in a similar manner, the cuffs are of velvet surrounded by a band of scolloped sicilienne, and worked with beads; three beaded buttons being on the cuffs. A belt of beaded sicilienne, with a velvet bag with a flap of beaded sicilienne is attached; at the bottom of the bag is a jet fringe.

MANUFACTURES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the subjoined extract from a letter from one of the most intelligent and successful manufacturers in Connecticut:

"In regard to the business, there is no use in manufacturers deceiving themselves. We are making too many goods for these times, and our only remedy is to run our mills not more than half time for at least six months and sure this state of things. It is strange that the manufacturers will not use common sense and meet the case like men of common sense. I am told that many of your mills in Rhode Island are still running full time. There will be serious trouble if this is continued, trouble which can be prevented now, but which it will soon be too late to prevent."

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

DETAILS OF THE OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR—PRESIDENT SARMIENTO'S MESSAGE.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* of Sept. 29 has the following:

Telegrams will have announced already to our home readers the sad intelligence that civil war has again broken out in the Argentine Republic. On the night of Wednesday, the 23d inst., the gunboats recently built for the Government were seized by the Mitristas, but one of them getting aground was abandoned, and the Commander, Mr. Paulet, who refused to surrender, was tied down but not injured. Next morning it was found most of the leaders of the Mitre party had escaped from the city, and the telegraph lines on the north and west were cut.

Congress at once declared the whole Republic in a state of siege and voted funds to put down the revolution, the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres doing the same. Special trains with troops and arms were sent to Chascomus, Ranchos, Las Flores, Chivilcoy, and other places. The President and Governor hardly left their offices all night, taking prompt and energetic measures, removing Justices and appointing new ones, calling out the National Guards, and sending telegrams all over the Republic, the wires having been speedily mended.

Public alarm subsided a little on Friday, as it was known the Mitristas had not taken the arsenal at Zarate, nor Martin Garcia, their gun-boat cruising about the Outer Roads; she overhauled the Saturno, whereupon the Captain anchored outside, and the passengers were landed the same afternoon.

Four newspapers were closed, of the Mitrista Party, namely, the *Nacion*, *Pampa*, *Prensa*, and *Libertad*, the editors having fled. The *Nacional*, semi-official paper, was also suspended, and the editor locked up, for having published some rumors. It is impossible either to say how much truth there may be in the rumors afloat, or even to give a catalogue of same.

The Government has the sad tidings that Gen. Arredondo rose against Gen. Ivanoski and killed him. He was a fine soldier, having risen from the ranks, and received his grade of General from President Sarmiento in recognition of his having put down the Mendoza rebellion of 1873 in ten days, after a forced march almost unparalleled even in these countries. He was a native of Poland, about forty-two years of age, large stature, andb luff manners.

For the last two days the uneasiness has increased, owing to the authorities taking up horses, stopping the city improvement works, preventing anybody from leaving the city without a license, and taking other urgent measures. President Sarmiento, in a message to Congress, congratulates the Chambers that the frontier commanders have declared for the Government, and that news has not yet been received from Gen. Rivas on the south frontier. Some difficulty was made on Sunday about letting the French packet leave, but finally she was permitted to go the same afternoon.

Under date of Sept. 26, President Sarmiento sent the following message to Congress:

I have the honor to inform you that a revolution, of which we had previous information, broke out by the commander of one of the new gun-boats seizing the commander of the other, and, after a series of disgraceful proceedings, the matter ended thus.

We have just received telegrams from Col. Roca that Gen. Ivanowski has been assassinated by Gen. Arredondo, who, pretending infirm health had some time since solicited permission for an interview with Government, and to retire to his own house. His petition was backed by influential persons, and Gen. Ivanowski had himself gone bail for the honorable conduct of his guest.

The plan of the revolt was the sooner made known to us by the efforts of the conspirators to corrupt the army. A letter from the Cordoba frontier, dated Sept. 21, had the following paragraph:

"The programme, as I learn from a leading commander in the army, is that Gen. Mitre will surrender his dispatches on Oct. 12, either to put himself at the head of the movement, or to join as a private citizen."

Yesterday at noon we received a petition without any date, from Gen. Mitre, requesting to be rubbed off the army-roll as Brigadier General, and resigning his salary as such. The Inspector of Arms at once sent an officer with a sealed letter intimating his arrest, but the officer could not find him. Up to the present he has not obeyed the order, as a soldier is bound to; for a person who has so long governed as he has must know that it is not enough to resign his rank to acquit him of the duties attached to the same.

The gunboat stolen by the rebel officer pretends to blockade the port, and exercises acts of jurisdiction, giving orders to vessels that approach.

The Government counts on all the divisions of the army, although as yet we have no tidings of the forces under Gen. Rivas.

The Governments of the various Provinces have responded with spirit, and are raising forces; state of siege having been declared, the National Guards are called out to support the excellent line regiments.

We can at once put 20,000 men under arms, without counting the Upper Provinces. We consider it necessary to declare all the Republic in state of siege, so that even in remote Provinces the authorities may be able to crush any effort toward prolonging a war begun in crime and treachery.

Ten years of progress have been written on the face of the country in railways, telegraphs, home and foreign loans, joint stock companies, and enterprises that have brought hundreds of millions of dollars into play, while the credit of the Republic was on so solid a basis as to promise security and tranquillity for the future.

In three months not a stone will be left on another, of so splendid an edifice, raised and completed with such labor. In my idea the situation and cause are the same as the rebellion of the Confederate States of North America. There, as here, some individuals had been accustomed to govern the country, and regarded it as their exclusive right. When Lincoln was elected President they refused to admit him, saying he was elected by the multitude, and applying such coarse epithets as passion suggested.

For the last month those papers edited by the revolutionary party unanimously spoke of the in-coming Government and the actual Congress as a Government and Congress "of fact." Unhappy the Republic where any Colonel in command of a battalion may assume to himself the right to say what authorities he is to obey.

We shall firmly do our duty, however painful, up to the moment of handing over power to the new President.

But we must warn the people and Congress that if the revolution triumph it will be the ruin of the country, exposing any future Government to be upset by incendiaries like those of the present moment, who have renounced every sentiment of morality and every feeling of honor before the idol of their own passions, whether embodied in men or in ideas. DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO.

RIGHTS OF TICKET HOLDERS.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 11.

On Monday evening, during the performance at Beethoven Hall, a gentleman, well known in business circles and doing a large business in rubber goods, was present, and joined with others in laughing at the grotesque performance on the stage. The proprietor or business man spoke to Mr. H., the gentleman above referred to, and told him that he was "disturbing the subjects," and unless he desisted he should order him from the hall. Subsequently the jolly laugh of our rubber merchant was heard, and the showman approached and ordered him out of the hall. Mr. H., not complying with the request, soon felt the gentle tap on the shoulder of one of our guardians in blue, and was ejected, showing no resistance. When the showman learned the name of the person thus ejected he came forth with excuses and invited the unhappy one back, but the latter refused. Those who witnessed the act were surprised at the proceeding and voluntarily offered to serve as witnesses that the alleged disturber had done nothing calling for such summary proceedings. Mr. H. retained a well-known young attorney of this city, and last night, at the close of the performance, summonses were served on Miss Montford and others to appear at the next term of the Superior Court. The question to be tried is whether a proprietor of a place of public amusement can, without good cause, eject a person who has purchased a ticket and taken his seat. Several cases have arisen where parties, generally colored, have been prevented from entering a public place, but we believe there is no case reported where a person, actually in his seat, has been expelled at the mere wish of the proprietor. If the law is that a ticket is a mere license to enter, revocable at the will of the vender, then any showman may fill his house, receive his money, and then invite the audience to leave, and if they refuse, the aid of force may be invoked. The plaintiff in the present case intends carrying the question to the highest court.

THE SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND BEQUEST.

Thomas M. Stetson, Esq., City Solicitor of New-Bedford, Mass., has given a decision to the effect that the management by the city of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland has been loose and irregular. Miss Howland left the city $100,000, to be judiciously invested, and the income appropriated to the support of liberal education, and the enlargement, from time to time, of the Free Public Library. The city immediately used the principal of the bequest for ordinary purposes, and provided by ordinance that under the appropriation for payment of principal and interest of the city debt there shall annually be included $6,000 as the interest on the bequest, to be expended by the School Committee and Trustees of the library. Mr. Stetson's opinion was given in answer to a letter from Mayor Richmond on the occasion of the City Council requesting the Library Board to establish a free public reading-room and meet the expense from the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund. Mr. Stetson holds this to be not conformable to the will, and that the investment of the fund should be made under the direction of trustees appointed by the Probate Court, and who should give bonds with surety for the faithful performance of their duties. He states that a credit of $100,000 on the City Treasurer's books is not an investment, that the city as trustee ought not to invest the trust fund in its own paper, and that accounts of the condition of the fund and the expenditure of the income should be regularly made to the Probate Court. It is not supposed that any dishonesty exists, and if any payments have been made from the fund for objects which, in the opinion of the Probate Court, are not in accordance with the will, it is understood the city will at once make good the deficiency.

WHAT THEY PROMISE.

STRIKING ADDRESS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic State Committee of Alabama has issued the following address, and that its promises may be fulfilled all loyal citizens will pray:

ROOMS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE PARTY,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9, 1874.

To the People of Alabama:

Under our representative system of government a great popular election has recently occurred in our State, the substantial result of which is now unmistakably known. While congratulating you upon this happy result, so auspicious, as we sincerely believe, for the welfare and prosperity of all the people of this State, we deem it appropriate to return our humble and grateful thanks, first of all, to Almighty God—and in this we feel satisfied that we will be joined by a large majority of the people of this State. In the same spirit we feel that it is not inappropriate to briefly call your attention to some considerations without which this election, so far from being a benefit, would be a positive evil.

The substantial test of every election is the fairly-expressed will of the people, and neither more nor less than this ought to be the desire of every good citizen. In an election in which so many officers were voted for we think it not improbable that there may have been occasional irregularities in the mode of holding the election, and of making the returns in some of the voting precincts of this State, and in every such instance, where there was no fraud or actual injury to their just rights, we call upon all the candidates of our party to abide by the will of the people as fairly expressed, and to refrain from making contests for offices, predicated upon any such technical irregularities.

The party we represent is firmly pledged, by all that is sacred among men, to use its utmost endeavors to bring the blessings of good government to all the people of this State, and under the providence of God, it remains to be seen, whether our party is equal to the responsible and arduous duties it has undertaken to perform. These duties require of us that justice must be fairly administered according to the laws of the land; that the rights of all the people of Alabama both of person and of property must be preserved inviolate; that there must be no oppression of any race or class of men; that the credit and good name of this State must be restored; that harmonious relations of mutual confidence and good will must be cultivated and adjusted, among all the conflicting interests represented among the people of this State; that yielding a cheerful obedience to the laws of the United States, and promptly bearing our share of the burdens of the General Government, whether in war or in peace, we must also cultivate such other relations that the citizens of every State composing our great Union who may from time to time have business with us, or come into our midst, shall receive that justice and hearty welcome at our hands due to brethren of the same great household, without regard to difference of political opinion. If we fail to accomplish substantially these results, just so far will we disappoint the hopes and expectations of a large majority of the people of Alabama. A bright future is before us, and we feel that with proper exertions on our part there can be no reasonable doubt it will speedily result in prosperity to all the people of our beloved State.

By order of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama.

W. L. BRAGG, Chairman.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Charleston *News* of the 10th inst. makes some estimates concerning the probable political composition of the new Legislature of South Carolina. It says: "In the last General Assembly the Conservatives were in a hopeless minority. The indications are that, in the coming Legislature, the Conservatives and Independent Republicans will have a sufficiently strong representation—if, indeed, they do not have a majority—to prevent mischievous legislation. The last Legislature stood as follows: Senate—25 Republicans, 8 Conservatives. House—101 Republicans, 23 Conservatives. At the recent election, however, the Conservatives and Independent Republicans made heavy gains. Eighteen counties have been heard from officially. These elect seventy-three Representatives, who are divided as follows: Regular Republicans, 24; Independent Republicans, 21; Conservatives, 25; doubtful, 3. The counties yet to be heard from are Aiken, Barnwell, Chester, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Georgetown, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Newberry, and Orangeburg, which elect 51 Representatives. According to the best information, these will stand as follows: Regular Republicans, 36; Conservatives, 8; Independent Republicans, 7. So that the complexion of the next House of Representatives will probably stand as follows:

Regular Republicans	60
Conservatives	33
Independent Republicans	31
Whole number	124

Majority for Conservatives and Independent Republicans, four.

In the Senate, as far as can be ascertained, the vote will be divided as follows:

Regular Republicans	18
Conservatives	7
Independents	8
Whole number	33

On joint ballot the vote will probably be divided as follows:

Regular Republicans	78
Conservatives	40
Independent Republicans	39
Whole vote	157

Majority for Conservatives and Independent Republicans, 1.

It will be seen that the Conservatives have gained at least ten members in the Lower House, while they have lost one in the Senate; and one glory of the election is that Charleston, for the first time since reconstruction, will have direct representation of her wealth and trade and commerce."

THE SHAKER CONVENTION AND BELIEFS.

A convention of Shakers will be held in Steinway Hall on the 22d inst. The Shakers believe themselves to have been misrepresented to a great extent, and intend to place themselves squarely before the people and show their true intentions. The Shakers live in a condition of celibacy, but do not desire the rest of the world to follow their example in this respect. They believe in two orders. They look for the abolition of war, want, and vice, and they claim to be the only communists who have successfully carried into practice their doctrines in regard to the division of property.

BEGINNING EARLY.

Thirteen boys, who made up the "Palisade Social Club," were fined $5 each yesterday morning, by a Police Justice in Jersey City, for gambling.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP, COPYING DONE IN A neat plain hand. Address H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN City or country, by a young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, willing, and obliging; best of references from last employer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 301 East 35th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN girls, good, steady servants and good workers, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK: UNderstands the business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference; leaves in consequence of family going to board. Call at No. 348 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands boning and larding; first-class baker and pastry cook; first-class references. Address Protestant Cook, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, AS COOK IN A private family; good washer and ironer; references from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 37 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK AND LAUNdress; expert in both capacities; best City references from former employers. Call at 38 West 13th st.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

New-York Colored Mission, No. 135 West 30th st. Household servants, gardeners, and farm hands.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WOULD LIKE THE POsition of daily or resident governess to young children, or companion to a lady; no objection to traveling; the best of reference given. Address L. M. I. L., East Side *Times* Office, No. 504 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as general house-worker; is neat and economical; understands her work, and is not afraid of it; willing to live in the country; best reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING SCOTCH girl, as general servant, or cook and laundress; would like a good home in City or country, and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 109 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT LAUNdress; can do all kinds of nice clothes, fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; does not mind a large wash; best testimonials from former employers. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do house-work; is a very good washer and ironer. Call at No. 304 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing done at moderate rates, at No. 319 East 31st st. Mrs. Connolly.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Call at No. 46 East 22d st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN with the best of recommendations, as nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and is capable of teaching the first principles of French and English. Call at No. 34 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED colored woman as nurse to an infant. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 150 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 19 East 61st st.

NO. 1,323 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., MRS. Hardman's select servants; Protestant English, German, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, French, colored, Welsh; lady attending.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCHman as butler; is thoroughly competent and has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG, SOBER, HONest, and strictly temperate man as coachman and gardener, or as useful man; willing to work and make himself useful in any way; has ten years' experience in the care of horses and carriages; best reference; City or country; would take full charge of a gentleman's place if required; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 224 *Times* Office, for two days, after that Jacob Hawkins, Sayville, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-six years; is a very good driver and groom; can also wait at table, tend fires and furnace; milk, care cattle, do gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; no incumbrance; the man as first-class coachman, the wife as excellent cook, also good baker; both have best reference for capability and honesty. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY AN ENGlishman of fifteen years' practical experience in all branches of his profession, including plants, fruit, flowers, and vegetables in and out of season; first-class reference given. Address J. Goran, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROOM AND coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. R., Dickel's Riding Academy, No. 441 5th av.

GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, SINgle, as groom; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND TRAINED attendant, well used to the City, a situation to take care of an invalid or infirm gentleman; references from his last employer, and from Dr. McLane and Geo. A. Peters. Apply at No. 17 East 22d st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A BOOK FOR SOME MEN AND ALL WOMEN. By Mrs. J. CUNNINGHAM CROLY (Jennie June.)

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Another large edition ready to-day.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD,
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS,
EUGENE THORN, } Executors.
my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE,
Executors.
my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

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ICE-CREAM,
Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSES and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. Sunday-school will be celebrated Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874, at the chapel in 76th st., near 2d av.

This is the largest M. E. Sunday-school in the City of New-York.

At 10:30 A. M., Rev. Aaron S. Akin, of Alabama Conference, will preach.

At 3 P. M., addresses by Rev. George H. Hepworth, Rev. James M. King, Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, and others, together with interesting exercises by the school and infant class.

At 7 P. M., Rev. Otis Gibson, Missionary to the Chinese on the Pacific coast, will preach.

A grand day is expected. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Hours of divine service—10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and evening. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., will preach in the afternoon.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.
REV. N. G. CHENEY, PASTOR.
Morning Subject—THE EXPLOITS OF FAITH.
Evening Subject—THE WEAR AND TEAR OF LIFE.
Strangers specially welcome.

"SACERDOTALISM AND RITUALISM," "Jerome and the Monks," "The Christian Idea of Science," "Ecclesiastical Symbolism," "Christian Art," &c., &c. See the ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S MAGAZINE for November, issued yesterday. For sale by all booksellers. Price 20 cents. Office, No. 4 St. Mark's place. Post Office Box No. 46 Station D, New-York.

OPENING SERVICES.—THE SECOND REFORM Presbyterian Church, formerly worshiping in West 11th st., having purchased the Synagogue in West 33d st., near 7th av., and made changes in the building necessary to adapt it to their purpose, will open the same as their place of worship on Sabbath 15th inst., services commencing at 10:30 A. M., as follows: As the Pastor, Dr. Stevenson, on that day will commence the thirty-sixth year of his pastorate, a brief history of the church will be read; then a sermon by Rev. David Gregg, of the Third Church, New-York; Rev. R. M. Somerville will occupy the pulpit at 3 o'clock P. M. and Rev. Prof. Sloane, D. D., of Allegheny, at 7:30 P. M. As considerable expense has been incurred in making the necessary changes in the building, a collection to aid in defraying the same will be taken at each service. Christian friends, and especially those who have at any time been in communion with the Second congregation, are cordially invited to join in these services.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning, at 10:45—"Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" "Come and see."
Evening, at 7:45—"Why I cannot believe the doctrine of eternal punishment."
"For the Lord will not cast off forever; but though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion, according to the multitude of His mercies."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, Nov. 15. Dr. Thomson's Bible class 3 o'clock P. M. Meeting for young men at 6:30 in lecture room. Service of song in hall at 7:30 o'clock, followed by addresses to young men by Rev. W. M. Postlethwaite, of Harlem, and Mr. Henry Moorhouse, of Manchester, England. Meeting for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock in the lecture room.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., above Grand.—The Pastor, Rev. C. B. Harris, will preach Sunday, 15th, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., a special sermon to Jews. Subject—"Is the Claim of Jesus as the Jews' Messiah Valid?" In this discourse the Pastor will relate the circumstances of his conversion from Judaism to Christianity. Jews especially invited.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. William Platts will preach at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor at 7:30 P. M. By particular request Rev. William H. Boole will preach a sermon on the death of Mrs. Phoebe Palmer at 2:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

AT THE FIRST METROPOLITAN CHURCH of Humanity, at De Garmo Hall, 5th av. and 14th st., Sunday, 10:30, Rev. E. R. Swackhamer and other speakers; subject—"The Significance and Mission of this Church;" 2:30, Inspirational seance; 7:15, Mrs. H. M. Slocum; subject—"The Needs of the Hour."

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; also lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45. Young people's prayer-meeting Sunday evening at 6:30.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av. Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Usual services at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Nov. 15, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school concert at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Nov. 15, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
All are cordially invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome to our pews.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—The third of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young people will be preached to-morrow by Rev. S. M. Hamilton. Services commence at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Jas. D. Wilson.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject: "Dorcas—Her Memorial Work." Evening: "Paul and the Fickle Lystrians." Seats down-stairs furnished by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Morning service at this Church Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. M. C. Lightner, D. D., will preach. Afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Richard Heber Newton, of the Anthon Memorial Church, will preach.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Dutch Church, 7th av., corner 54th st., Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, Pastor.—Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A series of Sabbath Evening Sermons to Men, from the Collegiate Pastors, will be delivered this Winter.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

CHURCH IN FORTY-SECOND STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverley place.—Dr. Deems is to preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Mr. Milburn, "the blind preacher," at 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Fighting Faith." All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 15th inst.; services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Divine service at 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Right Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburg, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. G. J. Geer in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. All cordially invited.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near 8th av.)—Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor, will preach morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning theme—"Loving Our Neighbor." Evening, a sermon to young ladies. Young men's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

EGLISE LIBRE, (CALVARY CHAPEL,) 4TH AV., between 21st and 22d sts.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock, by Rev. E. Borel.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
MADISON AV. AND 47TH ST.,
Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach in the morning.

In the evening Bishop Cummins will deliver an address on the "Failure of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Meet the Responsibilities of the Crisis."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 15th inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning Prayer, Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's Service and Catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FOREVER FALLEN!—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE Mount Zion Church of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Fall of the Papacy a Sign of Christ's Speedy Glorious Appearing."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Friends and strangers welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D Anderson, D. D. Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th av.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Evening subject—"The Sleepless Night of the King of Persia."

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY.—Sunday-school, 2:30. Prayer-meeting on Tuesday evening, 7:30. Day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Open to visitors daily. Friends and all interested are cordially invited to visit the Mission Sunday-school. Interesting exercises at the close of the Sunday-school. The usual Thanksgiving services will be observed. Singing and recitations by the children of the mission. Contributions thankfully received.
WM. D. [illegible], Superintendent.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. J. A. Clark, of Indianapolis, Ind., will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on Sunday by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Mr. Thomas M. Doutney, the reformed rum-seller of Boston, will deliver his lecture, "Murdered, and Rum did it," Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Friends and Foes of Character."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning Subject, "Repent." Evening Subject, "Like and Unlike."

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "PRIMARY" Class this day at 3:30 in "Y. M. C. A." building; the "Superintendent's" Class next Tuesday at 4 o'clock in "Fulton Street Prayer-meeting" Chapel; the "Normal" Class next Friday at 7:30 in chapel of Dr. Crosby's Church.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—December meeting, Monday evening next, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. Addresses—1. "The Workers and the Work," by B. F. Jacobs, Esq., of Chicago. 2. "Results of Work," by Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D.

OLD ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Preaching morning and evening. Free seats. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. SPENCER Kennard, Pastor, 33d st., west of 8th av.—Morning praise meeting at 10; sermon, 10:30, on "Hopeful Words for a Hard Winter;" evening—"The Royal Power of Saying 'No.'"

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison av. and 73d st.—The Pastor, Dr. Alexander, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, and Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M.

REV. W. H. BOOLE
will preach on SUNDAY.
in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av.
Morning Subject at 10:30 o'clock—"The Court of Appeals."
Evening Subject at 7:30 o'clock—"The Ship that Carried a World's Inhabitants."
The fourth discourse in the series on the dramatic scenes of the Bible.
All seats free.

RIGHT REV. M. A. CORRIGAN, D. D., Bishop of Newark, will deliver a lecture on the CATACOMBS OF ROME, in the Church of the Epiphany, on 2d av., near 21st st., on SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, 1874. Vespers will commence at 7:30 o'clock.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEAT 75 CENTS.

REV. JOSEPH G. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Theme for the evening (third of a series of studies in Pilgrim character)—"Ignorance." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH BY REQUEST a memorial sermon of Mrs. Phœbe Palmer in the Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2:30 o'clock.

REV. BISHOP JESSE T. PECK, D. D., WILL preach in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. B. J. Ives, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting 6 P. M.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL LECTURE in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick st., on Monday evening, Nov. 23, 1874, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"People We Meet." Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the doors.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, in Laight st., Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. An adult and also a ladies' Bible class every Sunday afternoon. All the seats are free.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room, at close of evening service.

REV. W. C. PIERCE, OF OHIO, WILL PREACH at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. Dr. Van Cleve, of Illinois Conference, at 7:30 P. M., on Sunday, in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. FRED. EVANS WILL PREACH IN THE Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. GEO. S. HARE, D. D.
Will preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 10:30.

REV. H. D. GANSE WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M.—Third sermon about heaven—"The Heavenly Host." At 4 P. M.—"Bible Penitents, True and False.—King Saul."

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.,
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject—"Honor."
Praise session of the Sunday-school at 10 A. M. Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

SHAKER CONVENTION.—STEINWAY HALL, Nov. 22, 1874.—Father Evans, a band of Elders and Eldresses, will discuss Christianity, Shakerism, Socialism, Spiritualism, Communism, Free-lovism, Mormonism, and the Beecher-Tilton Scandal. Music by the Shaker choir. Meetings morning, afternoon, and evening.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm B Merritt, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening—"The Return of the Prodigal." Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services: celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and choral celebration, 10:30. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer (choral,) at 7:30. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will preach at both services.

ST. PHILIP'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Mulberry st., near Bleecker.—Right Rev. James T. Holley, Bishop of Hayti, will deliver a farewell discourse in the above church, on Sunday evening; services to commence at 7:30 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of his diocese. All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 40th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING Sunday at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., at 7 P. M. by Rev. F. Brown, D. D. Addresses by Rev. A. S. Lakin and J. Wood, of Alabama, at 2 P. M. "Be swift to hear" them.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24. Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder William Shepherd, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ and the setting up of His Kingdom.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Sundays, services at 7 and 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute.—Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—TO RENT or for sale, the pew No. 113. Apply at No. 26 West 25th st.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning subject:
"THE UNVEILED GOD."
Evening subject:
"THE PRAYER OF THE DYING THIEF."

Young men and strangers are cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 9th av., Rev. T. Lodge, Pastor.—Preaching on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. B. I. Ives, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

"THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN."—SUBJECT for evening, at Sixth Avenue Union Reformed Church. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, morning and evening, at usual hours. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Friends and strangers always welcome.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor.—Divine service in this church, to-morrow, 15th inst., by the Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Secret of a True Life." In the evening the Pastor will continue his lectures on the "Pilgrims' Progress."

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Samuel Meredith, of Troy, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. Monthly missionary meeting, with interesting addresses, at 2. Sabbath-school at 9. Seats free. All invited.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school Missionary Society connected with the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) between 6th and 7th avs., will be held Sunday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

WEST 25TH ST., UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.)—Services to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10:30 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor-elect. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach here Sunday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METALS.

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CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

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CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
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GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:
85
96
168
191
234
236
282
288
334
356
541
545
563
571
574
594
643
828
857
960
1104
1122
1128
1148
1156
1158
1203
1207
1258
1327
1333
1400
1429
1562
1565
1611
1653
1758
1776
1963
2017
2079
2080
2182
2194
2238
2398

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.
New-York, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
E. ATKINS,
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

1874.
INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1874.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1873, to Oct. 31, 1874.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$731,662 65	
On Fire Risks	213,675 52	
		$945,338 17
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1873		556,280 23
Total		$1,501,618 40
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from Nov. 1, 1873, to Oct. 31, 1874:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$737,080 97	
On Fire Risks	217,967 60	
		$955,048 57
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		96,821 53
Total		$1,051,870 10
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$498,693 80	
Fire Losses	63,472 71	
Return Premiums	52,064 95	
Reinsurances	35,707 17	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	55,061 83	
Taxes—State and Municipal Taxes	14,107 51	
Expenses	26,961 51	
		$746,069 51
Balance		$305,800 59

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
NOV. 1, 1874.

$150,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1897	$176,812 50
184,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans	202,915 00
325,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans, (exempt from tax)	339,250 00
250,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent Loans	265,000 00
75,000	City of Pittsburg Seven Per Cent. Loans	75,000 00
50,000	City of Boston Six Per Cent. Loans	50,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,600 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,843 75
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
44,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	23,870 00
19,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 380 shares stock	20,805 00
6,050	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 121 shares stock	6,050 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Company, 80 shares stock	2,560 00
40,000	American Steam-ship Company Six Per Cent. Bonds	30,000 00
256,950	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City properties	256,950 00
$1,480,000	par. Market value	$1,514,656 25
	Real Estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburg	120,000 00
	Bills Receivable for insurances made	208,144 16
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums due on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	81,014 19
	Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, $8,863, estimated value	8,049 75
	Cash, in banks, $128,605 41; in drawer, $483 62	129,089 03
	Total	$2,060,953 38

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of tax.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS C. HAND,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,
HENRY P. SLOAN,
JOHN H. CATHERWOOD,
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE,
ANDREW WHEELER,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
WILLIAM G. BOULTON,
EDWARD DARLINGTON,
H. JONES BROOKE,
EDWARD LAFOURCADE,
JACOB RIEGEL,
THOS. P. STOTESBURY,
JAMES C. HAND,
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
HUGH CRAIG,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
GEORGE W. BERNADOU,
WILLIAM C. HOUSTON,
H. FRANK ROBINSON,
JACOB P. JONES,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
SPENCER McILVAINE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg,
WM. S. BISSELL, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:
One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the office of the Company, No. 20 Broad st., New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Bondholders appointed at the last meeting. RICHARD L. ASHHURST, Chairman of Joint Committee.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second or third floor to rent, entire or in suites, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,463 New-York Post Office.

NO. 50 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Elegant rooms with southern exposure, to let with first-class board, to families or a party of gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; terms moderate.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH ST.,
One block from the Windsor Hotel, near three lines of cars. A furnished room for gentleman, without board; all modern improvements; family strictly private; references.

NO. 36 EAST 32D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Board in a private family; large and small room communicating; also, a fourth story south room, suitable for a single gentleman; terms moderate. Reference required.

ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS SUITE OF APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, comprising parlor, bed-room, and bath-room; also one low-priced suite on top floor of like description; all with steam heat; in the handsome apartment-house, No. 222 5th av., near 26th st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A party of two or three persons can have elegant rooms and board with a small private family. For location and particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Two large square rooms, newly furnished; also, two small rooms, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOORS, with bath and first-class table board, private table if desired; fine location in Gramercy Park. Apply and refer to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Three desirable rooms on second floor; also, elegant suite of parlors, with private table only, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

FOURTEENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms to rent, with private bath, with or without board; reference required. Address H. G., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.
A suite of three rooms on parlor floor, newly and handsomely furnished, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

NO. 11 EAST TWENTY-SECOND ST.
A handsome suite of three rooms, southern exposure, third floor, with first-class board; will be rented entire or separate; references exchanged.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.,
between 6th av. and Broadway.—A family having recently taken the house will rent some very desirable rooms, with board.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., EAST, NO. 10, NEAR 5th av.—Desirable third-floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites and single rooms; superior board; house thoroughly first class; references exchanged. Hall-room. No. 46 West 51st st.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Entire floor, four rooms, together or separately; private table if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LARGE FRONT room, furnished; second floor; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR, with bedroom and bath-room adjoining, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Inquire at private house No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, with the comforts of a refined home; liberal table. References.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—Suites of rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties. Superior location; privilege of the Park.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor floor, and two second-story front rooms, to let, with or without private table.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, can find a pleasant home and good board in private family. References.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, without board. No. 58 Irving place.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments; private table if required.

FINANCIAL.

GWYNNE & DAY,
(ESTABLISHED 1854,)
Bankers, No. 16 Wall St.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on commission; New-York State Bounty Loan and Seven per cent. New-York State Gold Sixes, New-York City Stocks, St. Louis Gold Sixes, Missouri State Sixes, and other first-class investment securities dealt in.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for the whole or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1893, with interest thereon at seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

$60,000.—A MOST FAVORABLE OPportunity to capitalists for investing $60,000 on one, two, three, and four years' time; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually. Real estate security unquestionable. For full particulars apply from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. on MONDAY, 16th inst., to D. MYERLE, Room No. 16, No. 5 New st., New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them. FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.
G. E. TAINTOR,
W. S. WYCKOFF, } Committee.
C. P. WILLIAMS,
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the company, No. 19 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Business of importance will be laid before the meeting.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 6th av., corner 15th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of each month.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager.....Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 11.
Third and Last Week of
THE HUNCHBACK

The representations of this delightful play continue to attract
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
but they must now be brought to a close, as this is the LAST WEEK OF MISS CLARA MORRIS' PRESENT ENGAGEMENT AT THIS THEATRE.

The Hunchback every evening this week, with its great cast as follows:
Julia.....Miss Clara Morris
Helen.....Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter.....Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford.....Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus.....Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom.....Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Master Wilford.....Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell.....Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove.....Mr. John Matthews
Stephen.....Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell.....Mr. B. Sinclair
Servant.....Mr. W. S. Quigley
SATURDAY, NOV. 14—LAST MATINEE OF THE HUNCHBACK.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, will be reproduced in splendid style, the delightful play,
JANE EYRE,
In which Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Hattie Thorpe, Miss Laura Thorpe, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. John Parselle, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. F. Lamb, and others will appear.

Seats for any of these performances may now be secured.

MISS CUSHMAN,
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FAREWELLER OF THE AGE.
READ TRINCULO
IN THIS WEEK'S ARCADIAN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The first appearance of
the Irish Dramatist and Actor,
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
the creator and delineator of
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, KERRY, DADDY O'DOWD,
SHAUN THE POST.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 14,
a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
illustrated with new music composed, and old Irish melodies selected, by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt Morgan, Isherwood, Clare Morris, and Hilliard.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Miss IONE BURKE, Mme. PONISI,
Mr. BECKETT,
Mr. ARNOTT, Mr. POLK,
Mrs. SEFTON, Miss BLAISDELL,
Mr. BOUCICAULT.

WALLACK'S.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In order to present Mr. Dion Boucicault's
NEW PLAY
THE SHAUGHRAUN
this evening, with due effect and perfection of detail, it is announced that there will be
NO MATINEE
this afternoon, as the entire day will be devoted to the necessary rehearsal.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA.....Lessees and Managers
Brilliant and increasing success of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY. | MATINEE at 1:30. EVENING at 8.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, LAST MATINEE OF
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING—Last time this season,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
which will be preceded by the amusing farce,
THE IRISH TUTOR.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8,
Lecocq's most popular opera,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, and at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad st.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Beekman st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

HOLSTEIN OR NORTH HOLLAND CATTLE.—An importation of 17 animals for sale. May be seen until MONDAY MORNING next, at the stable of the importer.
JOHN H. COMER,
No. 323 West 21st st., New-York.
After that time at Mr. Comer's Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

A HORSE WANTED.—LARGE SIZE, UNDER nine, suitable for a family; must be kind, and without tricks. Address CORNWALL, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

$1, $1 50, AND UPWARD, HEAVY STABLE blankets; variety of fawn and red plaid blankets. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON Parlor, second, and third floors, with board; location, table, and reference first-class; private table if desired.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; reference exchanged.

NO. 92 CLINTON PLACE.—NICELY FURNISHED, newly carpeted rooms for gentlemen; singly or en suite; house in excellent condition; family private; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR HANDsomely furnished room, for gentleman and wife, with board.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—SECond floor, and a few choice rooms left; house and appointments first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND SUPERIOR ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with breakfast, bath, or private table, at No. 41 West 29th st., near Gilsey House.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, in a first-class house; location central, and very pleasant. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—SECOND FLOOR TO let; with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor to let, with private table if desired; plenty of closets; best references.

NO. 61 WEST SEVENTEENTH ST.—SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen desiring a refined home.

A THIRD FLOOR IN A FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone house, to let. Inquire on the premises, No 116 East 82d st., near 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273,
Between 29th and 30th sts.—Handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with strictly first-class board.

5TH AV., NO. 299,
Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.
A pleasant suite of rooms to let, with board; also, one room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A PLEASANT HALL-room to rent, with or without board, to a gentleman.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, fourth floor, front, with board, fire, &c., for two, $30, or without board to gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR where there are few boarders, for gentleman and wife, nurse, and infant in arms, between 6th and Park avs. and 31st and 45th sts. Address F., Post Office Box No. 5,489, giving location of house and rooms and price, which must be low.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children, and nurse, on east side, above 50th st.; private family preferred, with dinner at noon; children aged five and two. Address, with full particulars, FLOUR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TWO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN OF quiet habits, desire lodgings in a private house, with breakfast; situation below 14th st. Address, giving terms, OXFORD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.—ST. MARY'S, GA., OPPOSITE Fernandina, Fla. Invalids and others wishing to escape the Northern Winter, will find there all the comforts and conveniences of a Northern home. Terms for November, December, January, $10 to $15; February, March, and April, $12 to $18 per week. Particulars at S. A. SPENCER'S, No. 309 6th av., or address J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
P. T. BARNUM'S
LATEST AND GREATEST ENTERPRISE!
LATEST AND GREATEST ENTERPRISE!
HIPPODROME, MENAGERIE, MUSEUM.
HIPPODROME, MENAGERIE, MUSEUM.

All the various departments thronged
AFTERNOON and EVENING.
AFTERNOON and EVENING.
FULL AND COMPLETE PROGRAMME
FULL AND COMPLETE PROGRAMME
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
INDIAN LIFE. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
INDIAN LIFE. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
INDIAN LIFE. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
INDIAN LIFE. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE RACES. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE RACES. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE RACES. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE RACES. AFTERNOON and EVENING.
NEW RIDERS AND NEW RACES.
NEW RIDERS AND NEW RACES.
THE GRAND CONGRESS OF MONARCHS,
and the Brilliant Equestrian Spectacle, the
GREAT ENGLISH STAG HUNT,
shortly to be withdrawn to make room for
NEW AND STARTLING NOVELTIES,
among which is the Dazzling Pageant, entitled
FETE OF THE CELESTIALS!
FETE OF THE CELESTIALS!
Also, the World Renowned,
JACKLEY TROUPE. JACKLEY TROUPE.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Grand Amphitheatre Entertainment commences with the brilliant
MARCH OF THE MONARCHS,
promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance. Box-office open from 9 to 4 o'clock.

MISS CUSHMAN,
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FAREWELLER OF THE AGE.
READ TRINCULO
IN THIS WEEK'S ARCADIAN.

MACCABE.—LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
TWICE TO-DAY at STEINWAY HALL. } MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
BEGONE DULL CARE is given at every matinée precisely as at night, and is now the magnetic point of attraction in New-York.
LAST NIGHTS, TERMINATING NOV. 21, OF THE TRIUMPHANT CAREER OF
FREDERIC MACCABE,
In his sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 and 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7:30. Entertainment commences at 8. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 til 5.

PARK THEATRE.
NINTH WEEK
of the
PREVAILING THEATRICAL SENSATION.
52D NIGHT, SATURDAY, 14th INST.
61ST PERFORMANCE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in an American drama by
MARK TWAIN.
A SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Until further notice,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
RAYMOND—SELLERS—TWAIN.
Order carriages at 10:30.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

GLOBE THEATRE.
No. 728 Broadway, No. 730,
opposite the New-York Hotel.
CAMPBELL & MURTHA.....Managers
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. | THE ONLY KERNELL,
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE. | The greatest Irish comedian living, and all the favorites, at the MATINEE TO-DAY.
EVENING PERFORMANCE BEGINS at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIRST CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. BIANCA DONADIO, VOCALISTE.
MISS LINA LUCKHARDT, PIANISTE.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMAN, CONDUCTOR.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be secured at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701, C. Heuser, No. 841, Martens Bros., No. 1,164 Broadway, W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, by applying to the Secretary at the time of rehearsals, or at his office, No. 302 5th st.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES, No. 18 Cooper Union.
SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.
The Forces and Life of the Atlantic Ocean, with stereopticon illustrations, by
ADRIAN J. EBELL, M. D.
Tickets, 50 cents; course of seven, $3.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
EVENING AT 8. | AFTERNOON AT 2.
Last night of DONALD McKAY. | Only Saturday Matinee of BYRON as DONALD McKAY.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE.....Lessee and Manager
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING last two representations of the DELUGE. Benefit of BOISSETT FAMILY TO-NIGHT. Last night of the COMETS and Mlle. REALTA, the Parisian Queen of Athletes.
MONDAY, Nov. 16—WILD-CAT NED.

MISS CUSHMAN,
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FAREWELLER OF THE AGE.
READ TRINCULO
IN THIS WEEK'S ARCADIAN.

ROBINSON HALL, 16th st. EXTRA BILL TO-NIGHT. FORTY ACTS. | FEMALE BATHERS. CAN CAN. FEMALE MINSTRELS. GRAND OLIO. All the company TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Benefit of Mr. W. A. MESTAYER, the drama of
HOODLUM, OR LIFE IN 'FRISCO,
IRISHMAN'S HOME.
MONDAY—MISS FANNY HERRING.

YORKVILLE Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.
"An Evening with Dickens and Shakespeare."—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give selections from the above authors at East-side Hall, 86th st. and 3d av., MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1874. Tickets 50 cents.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

LECTURES.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—JAMES C. BAYLES, Esq., will deliver a lecture on "The Modern Handmaiden," in the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, near 8th av., TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the NEW BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell at public auction, through Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the following-described property which has come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: One iron safe, office railing, cylinder and other desks, letter press, office chairs, oil-cloth, carpet, rugs, window shades, and other office furniture.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
o31-law3w8 No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF POWERS of sale contained in two chattel mortgages made by the Union Printing-house, one in favor of John B. Parker and Frederick M. Watts, Executors, &c., and the other in favor of Felix Campbell, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 79 John st., New-York, the following property: Steam engine and boiler, 11 Adams presses, hydraulic press and pump, 6 cylinder presses, 2 cutting machines, and all the job type, cases, stones, tools, and furniture of the establishment.
FREDERICK G. ANDERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY BOHANNAN, plaintiff, against SYLVANUS TOWNSEND CANNON, Catharine White, John Hannay, Daniel Kelly, Bridget Hannay, Thomas Hannay, John H. White, and Catharine Hannay, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 1, 1874.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the fifth day of October, 1874.
o10-law6w* JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 10:30
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
To-day at 1:30,
and
To-night at 8,
MASKS AND FACES.
NEXT WEEK:
MONDAY, Nov. 16, MASKS AND FACES, ninth time.
TUESDAY, Nov. 17, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, thirty-third time, with all the new effects.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, MASKS AND FACES, tenth and positively last time for the present.
THURSDAY, Nov. 19, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, thirty-fourth time and by special request.
FRIDAY, Nov. 20, first production this season of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND. | Sterling Coyne's most humorous comedy, with Mr. JAMES LEWIS in his famous comic creation of MAJOR DE BOOTS. Mr. D. H. HARKINS as FRANK FEATHERLY, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT as ICEBROOK, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM as the WIDOW SWANSDOWN, Miss SARA JEWETT as Mrs. FEATHERLY, and Mrs. G. H. GILBERT in her highly humorous performance of Mrs. DE BOOTS.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Nov. 21, thirty-fifth and last performance for the present of
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, first production of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S celebrated ROMANTIC DRAMA, prepared expressly for this occasion, and entitled
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous story, and to be produced with THRILLING EFFECTS.

ACADEMY. COMBINATION MATINEE.
*** ADMISSION, WITH SEAT, $2. ***
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 1:30 P. M.,
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION—GRAND MATINEE.
Joint appearance of Mlles. HEILBRON and MARESI in TWO OPERAS.
Donizetti's beautiful opera in three acts,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.....Marie
Signor BENFRATELLI.....Tonio
Signor SCOLARA.....Sulpizio
Miss Cooney, Mr. G. Hall, Signor Capra.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor E. MUZIO
After which will be performed the entire famous Third Act of Verdi's
ERNANI.
Mlle. MARESI.....Elvira
Signor CARPI.....Ernani
Signor DEL PUENTE.....Carlo Quinto
Signor FIORINI.....Don Ruy Gomez De Silva
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS
Admission to all parts of the house, including reserved seat, $2. Tickets at the Academy, Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway.
*** SUNDAY, Nov. 15—GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Sixth Sunday Concert by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY—IL BARBIERE—Reappearance of Herr CARL FORMES. See special announcement.
TUESDAY, Nov. 17—First performance of VERDI'S GRAND MESSA DA REQUIEM.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, Mlle. EMMA ALBANI in a new rôle.
First time this season, Flotow's MARTHA.
Mlle. ALBANI.....as.....LADY HENRIETTA

ACADEMY. THE MANZONI MASS.
Mr. Strakosch has the honor to announce for
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, the
FIRST PRODUCTION IN AMERICA
of
VERDI'S MESSA DA REQUIEM,
As written for
ORCHESTRA of EIGHTY EXECUTANTS,
OPERATIC CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VOICES, and the OPERATIC QUARTET.
SIGNORA MARESI. MISS CARY.
SIGNOR CARPI. SIGNOR FIORINI.
Attention is called to the fact that the orchestral score of the MANZONI MASS having been ceded by Signor Verdi to Mr. Strakosh exclusively, all other attempts at interpreting the composer's chef-d'œuvre can only be considered as spurious imitations of the MASTER WORK, to which, it is believed, the taste and judgment of the American people will assign their real measure of importance.
Special notice is requested to the CHANGE of PERFORMANCE from MONDAY to TUESDAY, necessitated by SUPPLEMENTARY REHEARSALS of this colossal composition.
*** Reserved seats in balcony and second row of boxes can now be secured at $3 each. Admission, $2; gallery, $1. Tickets for sale at the Academy, Nos. 801 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. CARL FORMES.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, Sixth Grand Concert of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY and reappearance in New-York of the world-renowned Basso, CARL FORMES. Rossini's charming opera
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO.
Signor DE BASSINI, Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor FIORINI, and CARL FORMES in his great rôle of "BASILIO." Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Director, Mr. S. BEHRENS. Family Circle, 50c.; General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale, on and after Thursday, at the Academy, and Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway, and at the Grand Opera House throughout Sunday.

MISS CUSHMAN,
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FAREWELLER OF THE AGE.
READ TRINCULO
IN THIS WEEK'S ARCADIAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.
MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY at 1:30,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock,
DEBUT of the popular authoress,
MISS KATE FIELD,
who will begin her dramatic career as
PEG WOFFINGTON, in MASKS AND FACES.
NEXT WEEK the last but one of Mr. JEFFERSON and RIP VAN WINKLE.

LAST DAYS
LAST DAYS LAST DAYS
LAST DAYS
of the
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Admission, 50 cents; 2d and 3d av., and 63d st.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
A TOTAL AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
First appearance of the Lyric Queen,
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
The Great Monkey Performer, GEORGE DERIOUS.
WILLIAM SCANLAN, Irish Comedian and Vocalist.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN, MONTEGOS AND TROUPE.
GUS. WILLIAMS, RICKEY AND BARNEY, &c.
All the troupe in a new Humorous Olio.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets can be obtained at the hall and at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos *and* Organs *to let until the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $5 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS ASKED FOR BY THE DEFENDANT.

ARGUMENT ON THE APPEAL YESTERDAY—ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES—DECISION RESERVED.

The case of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher came up in the City Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judges McCue and Reynolds, on an appeal from a decision given by Judge Nelson, in the Inferior Court, refusing an application made by defendant's counsel for a bill of particulars specifying the various occasions on which it is alleged he held illicit commerce with the wife of the plaintiff. The court was densely crowded during the argument, and every phase of the case was eagerly watched. Mr. Tilton sat by his counsel during the day, and a number of the members of Plymouth, including the assistant pastor, Rev. Mr. Halliday were in attendance.

The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. William A. Beach and William P. Morris, and Messrs. B. F. Tracy and Thomas G. Shearman appeared in the interest of Mr. Beecher. Previous to the hearing of the motion, Judge Reynolds inquired if the counsel on each side were ready to try the case next Wednesday, as previously determined, irrespective of the result of the motion about to be heard. Counsel of each expressed the utmost readiness to proceed at once with the trial of the cause, but they were unable to agree as to the date of the trial. In the discussion Mr. Shearman characterized Mr. Beach's profession in this respect as pure affectation, and the latter retorted by stigmatizing the remark as extremely unjust and personally offensive. The matter was, however, abruptly brought to a conclusion by the interposition of the court, and the matter practically stands unchanged in its attitude before the court.

Mr. Shearman, in support of the appeal, said: I shall not trouble your Honors with a detailed description of this case, for it is undoubtedly very well known to you. The point now in controversy is, stated in strictly legal and technical form, the question whether the plaintiff, after having publicly asserted his full knowledge of the times and places at which the wrongful acts of which he complains were committed, shall be required to give notice a short time before the trial to the defendant of these specified times and places, for the purpose of enabling the defendant to refute these charges of criminal conduct. To put this question in the least technical form, it is simply this question, whether this defendant, who has lived for nearly thirty years in this city an honored and stainless life until this time, whether he is not, when this trial, which is dearer to him than life, and dearer to the City of Brooklyn than all the brick and mortar it contains, to have a fair, open, and square battle in the light of day, or whether he shall be assassinated under the forms and pretense of law. The motion for a bill of particulars, you are aware, has been denied by Judge Nelson. At common law the court has power to order a bill of particulars in any action, without regard to its nature, subject, or form. This power is independent of statute; it is incident to the general administration of justice. Chief Justice Shaw, in a leading case on the subject, said that the court had power, in any and every action, whether civil or criminal, to require particulars of the claim or defense to be furnished; and that wherever justice could not be done on the trial without the information to be obtained by means of a specification or bill of particulars, the court had power to direct such information to be reasonably furnished, and to require the proof upon the trial to be confined to the particulars specified. The code of procedure does not diminish the power which the court had, at common law, to order a bill of particulars, but rather enlarges that power. The code provides that the court may in all cases order a bill of particulars to be furnished by either party. This language does not relate merely to items of account. On the contrary, this clause was inserted by amendment in 1851, for the very purpose of enabling particulars to be obtained in actions where there was no account, and removing any doubt that might have existed as to the continuance of the practice of ordering bills of particulars. But in addition to this express provision the code provided that the former practice of the courts in civil actions, so far as consistent with the code itself, should continue in force.

Counsel directed attention to a number of reported cases in English and American practice where bills of particulars were ordered to be given by the court, and continued as follows: Although there is no direct precedent reported in this State of an order for a bill of particulars in an action for criminal conversation or for divorce, yet there are express precedents in England and in other States of this Union where the common law prevails; and there are plain indications in the decisions of our own courts, that it is the policy of the law, here as elsewhere, to give the defendants in such actions the benefit of precision and particularity in the charges brought against them. In England, since the statute of 1858, actions to recover damages for criminal conversation must be brought in the Divorce Court, and in conjunction with a petition for divorce, the wife and the alleged paramour being joined as corespondents, the trial being had before a jury, and damages being recoverable as under the old practice. In such proceedings it has been repeatedly adjudged by the English Court of Divorce that the alleged paramour is entitled to a bill of particulars, when more than one act of adultery is alleged. The right of the defendant in a divorce suit to demand a bill of particulars has been repeatedly approved by the Courts of Chancery and in the Supreme Court.

This is pre-eminently a case in which the defendant is entitled to particulars of the charges to be brought against him. In actions for divorce, which are of a very similar nature, and for reasons which apply fully to this case, the courts uniformly require a particular and specific statement of the wrongful acts intended to be proved. Without some such precaution the defendant may easily be surprised at the trial by false witnesses, or even by witnesses laboring under a mistaken impression, charging him with being present at suspicious places which he never visited; and he would be unprotected save by his own unsupported denial. Every Judge well knows that in actions of this kind the danger of trumped up testimony is immense. It cannot be objected that the matters of which particulars are sought are more within the defendant's knowledge than in the plaintiff's. But in the present case, the plaintiff has full knowledge of these particulars, and has boastingly published to the world his possession of that knowledge. He does not pretend to have forgotten these particulars; upon the contrary, he expressly says that he withholds them for the present. What could be his motive for thus withholding them? His pretense of delicacy is absurd. He has had no delicacy about dragging his wife through the mire and mud of this wicked charge. He has had no delicacy about exposing to the public the wounds of his bleeding heart, and the anguish of the home which he himself has deliberately shattered. Why, then, is he suddenly struck with a sense of delicacy when he comes to a mere question of dates and places? Charges of adultery, of debauchery, of criminal intercourse repeated and prolonged, he has not the slightest hesitation in throwing at his wife. He is not even restrained by his sense of delicacy from raising a question as to the legitimacy of a child which he has always acknowledged as his own, and still acknowledges. Nor does his sense of delicacy require him to say, in his published statement, what conclusion he reached as to the legitimacy of this child. But when it comes to the simple duty of specifying the times and places, his long-suppressed delicacy revolts, and he "cannot bring himself" to do it. Is it not obvious that his real motive is thus to advertise for evidence, and to prepare himself to match the testimony of perjured witnesses with his own declarations as to pretended confessions, corresponding to that testimony?

The defendant is a clergyman of world-wide fame and reputation. It was incumbent upon him, not for mere reasons of practice in this court, but for reasons connected with his public name and fame, to meet the charge of the complaint promptly, fully, and squarely. A general charge of criminal intercourse was made against him, and he was entitled to deny that fully, without reference to dates or places; and this he did, going even beyond the ordinary language of a general denial, so as to avoid any possible pretense that he sought to evade by reference to dates, and asserted in the most sweeping language that he never, at any time or at any place, committed any of the acts charged against him. If he had moved for an amendment of the complaint narrowing the issue, it might have been treated as significant evidence of his unwillingness to deny under oath the whole broad charge. That he has now done; and he is not now seeking to narrow the issue, but simply to know what the issue is, and what charges he must meet, not only with his own oath, but with confirmatory evidence. For the purpose of raising an issue for trial, his own oath was conclusive; but for the purpose of deciding the issue when raised, he must support his own oath by further testimony; and this it is impossible for him to do unless he has reasonable notice of the specific charges which he must meet.

In concluding his argument Mr. Shearman said: If the result of this case should cast a cloud upon the name of Henry Ward Beecher, it will also cast a cloud over the name of Brooklyn. He will be absolutely infamous if he is pronounced guilty, and I think it is not too much of a demand for us to ask for a fair, open battle, and an opportunity to meet the evidence which will be adduced against him. We want justice in this case; we want justice which is more important even than the reputation of the man we are seeking to protect. We want justice for him; we want the truth; we want an opportunity to show the full truth, and if we cannot stand upon it as a basis, then we are ready to go down with one in death with whom in life we deemed it an honor to associate.

Mr. Morris, in his argument in behalf of Mr. Tilton, submitted that as a general rule a plaintiff in an action founded in tort will not be compelled to furnish a bill of particulars of his demand, and the only actions founded in tort in which a bill of particulars has been allowed is in actions for conversion of certain specified personal property. When, from the nature of the action, it appears that the party seeking the bill knows as well or better than the adverse party the very details which he seeks, an application for an order directing a bill of particulars to be served will be denied. From the nature of this action, it undoubtedly appears that the defendant has better knowledge of the very facts he asks to be informed of than the plaintiff could have. The code empowers the court, in its discretion, to compel a party to serve a bill of particulars of his claim. The plaintiff's claim, as stated in the complaint, is in substance as follows: "That, by means of criminal intercourse with the plaintiff's wife, the defendant alienated and destroyed the affection of the plaintiff's wife for the plaintiff, by reason of which the plaintiff has wholly lost the comfort, society, aid, and assistance of his said wife which the plaintiff ought to have had and enjoyed, and has suffered great distress in body and mind, to the damage of the plaintiff $100,000. The criminal intercourse alleged in the complaint is alleged as the means or method by which the defendant alienated and destroyed the affections of plaintiff's wife for plaintiff. The plaintiff's claim or cause of action is for damages for the distress of body and mind caused by the alienation of his wife's affections, and the loss of the aid, comfort, society, and assistance of his wife. The various places where and the various dates upon which the criminal intercourse between the defendant and plaintiff's wife occurred are not the plaintiff's claim within the meaning of section 158 of the code. It is evidence on the part of the plaintiff to establish his claim, viz.: the loss of his wife's affections and assistance, society, &c., and his distress of body and mind.

In actions for divorce, the plaintiff's claim is for the criminal intercourse, and the courts require that the acts of adultery be stated in the complaint with particularity and precision. If the complaint was indefinite or uncertain, the defendant's remedy (if any) was under section 160 of the code to have the pleading made more definite and certain, and this should have been done before the defendant answered or noticed the cause for trial.

It is a notorious fact that on the trial of this action there will be examined numerous witnesses unwilling to criminate the defendant if avoidable, both as to the criminal intercourse between defendant and plaintiff's wife and as to the defendant's confessions of said intercourse. And as to the times and places where some of the acts of intercourse were committed, the plaintiff is now ignorant and will remain so until this court, by aid of its process, compels the said unwilling witnesses to disclose same on the trial, and it would be doing the plaintiff great injustice to compel him to confine his evidence to certain times and places, as is shown from the following hypothetical case. Suppose that the plaintiff should set forth in a bill of particulars that on the 10th day of August, 1872, the defendant had intercourse with the plaintiff's wife at No. 50 Livingston street, Brooklyn, and that an unwilling witness should testify, by the compulsion of this court, under the solemnity of an oath, that the defendant had intercourse with the plaintiff's wife on the 15th day of July, 1872, at No. 59 Livingston street, Brooklyn, this material evidence of the plaintiff would be stricken out, on the ground that the bill of particulars did not specify that particular time and place. In fact the plaintiff would be confined to asking the unwilling witnesses whether they knew of the defendant having intercourse with the plaintiff's wife at the time and places specified in their bill of particulars, and they being unwilling to criminate the defendant, could not truthfully answer that they had no knowledge of the defendant's committing said acts at the times and places specified, although they might, when compelled by this court, testify to said acts having been committed on various other dates, and at various other places. The same argument will apply to confessions of said acts made by defendant at different times and place than those specified in a bill of particulars.

Mr. Morris further contended that the suggestions contained in the application were absurd, and they might, carrying that principle further, claim knowledge of the entire facts that would be adduced on the trial.

Mr. Beach also resisted the appeal, observing in the commencement that as his position before the court was purely professional, his manner would be calm and temperate, and possess nothing of the passion and vindictiveness which characterized the address of Mr. Shearman. He had always understood it to be the distinguishing characteristic as well as the highest honor of the profession that it lent itself only to the advocacy of what it believed to be truth and justice, and never before in any cause had he found counsel, he would be allowed to say, who was bad and unprincipled enough to assert that although his client might be convicted in a court of justice of the highest crime that could be perpetrated in a civilized community, he would still uphold him with his ingenuity and influence. He had no profession to make in regard to the character of the accusation, and he did not assume to say that Henry Ward Beecher had been faithless to his mission and his position, and committed this great social crime. It would be most gratifying to him if the clouds which hung over this bereaved family were to be dispelled, and these charges and allegations of a believed wrong were found to be untrue. His client was suffering the agonies resulting from the rending asunder of his domestic ties by this supposed wrong, and he stigmatized the utterances of Mr. Shearman, the bitterness of whose invective was rarely equaled in a court of justice. The cause of that bitterness was Mr. Moulton's temerity in daring to claim justice when supposed to be injured by one whom counsel described as worth the material wealth of Brooklyn. What was a husband to do when a man of eminence and distinction in the community, who, by the sanctity of his profession and by the influence of his Christian character entered into his household, and upon the hearthstone engraved the infamy and dishonor of the wife of his bosom. When the seducer was brought to justice, and called upon to answer for the great wrong he committed, was he to be taunted by the lips of the devoted friend of the seducer? No. It was a shame to the moral sentiment of the community in which the alleged crime was committed. It was a dishonor to the heart and to the lip which dared to accuse under the circumstances the wronged husband for the vindication of his home, for an appeal to the law to punish the aggressor of his household. He might, if he chose, retaliate, but he refrained from doing so; if such was his wish he could make such an appeal to the feelings of husbands in the city as would raise a deep and abiding sympathy with the wronged husband and father. He would leave that to another time, and passing to a consideration of the merits of the case, he said the application involved two questions—one of power and one of discretion. So far as related to the exercise of discretion, they had no power to review the action of the inferior court, and if the inferior court had based its denial entirely upon the propriety of ordering a bill of particulars in this case, they would be restrained from considering it on appeal. He submitted that to grant a bill of particulars in any case provided for by the code would be inconsistent with the provisions and spirit of the code.

Another effect of the granting of the application would be to confine the plaintiff entirely to the bill of particulars and prevent him from exceeding it, no matter what evidence might arise in the interim. The injustice of such a demand was apparent. And again, did they suppose that in the midst of his social ruin, with his homestead torn around his head, the bereaved husband could calmly sit down and write out a bill of particulars with mercantile accuracy? He alluded to the manner in which Mrs. Tilton was treated by the other side, and the tame defense Mr. Shearman made in her behalf, expressing the hope that it would cover the disgrace which the "Priest Beecher" had thrown around his victim. Mr. Beach concluded his argument, leaving the case with confidence in the hands of the court.

The decision was reserved.

TWO WORKS OF ART.

Two gems of the sculptor's art are now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Starr & Marcus, jewelers and dealers in bronzes, No. 22 John street. One, a life-size figure, is entitled "A Beggar Boy," and the other, a life-size bust, "A Young Widow." Mr. Theodore B. Starr, the senior member of the firm, while making a business tour in Europe last Summer, attended an exhibition of the works of Italian sculptors at Florence. There were about 500 pieces of sculpture exposed at this display, and among them were the two above mentioned. The boy, who looks to be four years of age, sits upon a stone, perhaps the imagination suggests, in the market-place. He wears a torn shirt of coarse texture and a pair of velvet trousers, striped and patched, and held upon his body by suspenders. His feet and arms are bare, and his shirt and one suspender have dropped from his left shoulder. The contrast between the apparent coarseness of the garments and the exposed skin makes the latter seem almost life-like. The head of the little beggar is slightly bowed and his legs are crossed. One hand is held out supplicatingly, and in the other he holds a bowl in which a few pennies have been thrown by the charitable. It is in the expression of the face, however, that the sculptor has achieved his greatest triumph. In it there is a mingling of innocence, sadness, and hope which in the face of a child of flesh and blood would irresistibly appeal to the sympathies. The figure, as a whole, in its appearance and attitude is a fine embodiment of the idea of mute and pathetic childish entreaty, and the attention to technical details, even to the buttons on the garments, makes it very realistic. The artist is P. Guarnerio, of Milan. The "Young Widow," which has also elicited much admiration, has already been described in the newspapers. It is the bust of a young Italian peasant woman of about eighteen or twenty years of age, who has apparently experienced her first great sorrow. The face is oval and the features of classic mold. The head, covered by a linen handkerchief tied under the chin, is slightly bowed in the attitude of grief, and the expression of the eyes, mouth, and chin is one of inconsolable melancholy. The excellent imitation of linen in the handkerchief around the head and the seemingly unstudied but graceful arrangement of the hair which escapes from beneath it and rests upon the forehead and neck, is a fine piece of workmanship. The sculptor's name is Antonio Tantardini, of Milan. Signori Guarnerio and Tantardini are young men, but have already attained considerable celebrity in European art circles, especially the latter. The figure and bust will be on exhibition at Messrs. Starr & Marcus' for several days.

A LARGE CONTRACT.

A report was quite current on Wall street, yesterday afternoon, that an immense contract had been entered into by a large New-York house, to furnish 3,500,000 pounds of saltpetre to one of the great powers of Europe. It was generally looked upon as indicating some warlike preparation, and the Governments of France, Germany, and Russia were successively named as the purchasers, though the prevailing impression was that France was making ready for a demonstration against Kaiser Wilhelm. Of course, if such a contract has been closed the material can scarcely be needed for any other purpose than the manufacture of gunpowder. In some quarters an opinion prevailed that the order was on account of the Japanese or Chinese Governments, in view of the complications between those powers growing out of the Formosa difficulties.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 14, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

GERMANY.

LATEST PROCEEDINGS IN THE VON ARNIM CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch gives the following account of the latest proceedings in the Von Arnim case:

The Metropolitan Court of Berlin on Monday last passed a vote sanctioning the motion of the Public Prosecutor that Count Von Arnim be brought before the court on the charge of removing official documents. This process is equivalent to commital for trial in English procedure. The act of accusation was delivered to Van Arnim on Tuesday. Three weeks must elapse between this and the trial. The Court evidently considered the *prima facie* evidence very strong, for it seems to have treated the offense as one not bailable, and hence probably the second arrest, as the full penalty for the crime described in the act of accusation is five years' imprisonment.

RUSSIA.

THREE THOUSAND ARRESTS FOR COMPLICITY IN THE SOCIALIST CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* repeats the reports of a Socialist conspiracy in Russia, and adds that 3,000 persons, including many ladies, have been arrested. A commission has been appointed to investigate the conspiracy, the exact object of which is still unknown. Several persons of high rank are said to be implicated. A vast amount of money seems to have been at the disposal of the conspirators. The arrests since the discovery of the plot have been so numerous a perfect reign of terror exists in St. Petersburg. It was proposed that the Police should search every house in the city in a single night.

THE BROOKLYN DISASTER—HOLDING A DEAD MAN RESPONSIBLE.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—The Local Board, having under consideration the cause of the Brooklyn disaster, have concluded their investigation, and submitted their report to Inspector Ralph. Their conclusions are that the Brooklyn was carrying 100 pounds of steam at the time of the disaster, being thirty pounds in excess of the amount allowed by the Inspector's certificate, and that in order to carry this excess of steam the steam-lock of the safety-valve must have been tampered with or it would have blown off, and that the boiler would have probably stood this pressure with a full supply of water. They do not charge Capt. Brown with the responsibility of the accident, but think he failed to exercise that prudence which is expected of commanders. They place the responsibility upon William Hilliard, the second engineer, who was killed at the time of the explosion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green, Chamberlain Lane, and Fire Commissioner Hatch, called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

Oliver Charlick is better. Yesterday he was able to be about, but did not venture out of his house.

Some of the Assistant Aldermen complain that Commissioner Van Nort has not given them tickets to set laborers to work.

Bishop Cummins will preach to-morrow evening in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street.

The failure of Samuel Laughlin, commission merchant, was announced yesterday at the Produce Exchange. The liabilities are not believed to be large.

The eighth annual ball of the Koltes Post No. 32, G. A. R., will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, on Monday evening next.

The Commissioners of Parks have issued orders for the preparation of the houses and platforms on the banks of the Central Park lakes for the skating season.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held its regular meeting at its rooms, on Fourth avenue, last night. The proceedings were confined to the transaction of routine business.

The boys of St. John's Free School, Trinity Parish, accompanied by the Principal, G. B. Hendrickson, went yesterday on a geological excursion to Fort Lee, to study the Trappean rocks in that vicinity.

The laborers at the Government works at Willet's Point have nearly all been discharged, it being necessary to suspend work in consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation. About 100 men are thus thrown out of employment.

Patrick Barry, who pleaded guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday last, to a charge of violating the election laws, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Barrett to imprisonment in the City Prison for ten days and to pay a fine of $100.

The annual meeting of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary, Essex and Grand streets, was held on the 12th inst. Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan was re-elected President, and Dr. Fuller Walker Secretary. The next meeting will be held on the 19th inst.

The newly-elected Board of the Nassau Bank is as follows: Francis M. Harris, President; Augustine Smith, Vice President; Directors, H. Blydenburg, William E. Dean, Charles G. Harmer, David Jones, William Miles, Charles T. Raynolds, and Enos Richardson.

On Monday evening next, at Parepa Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, Mr. George Vandenhoff will give a reading from Shakespeare, the poets, and Dickens, under the auspices of the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association.

John H. Havner gave a bond to William H. Sullick for $750 to insure the good conduct of the former's brother, who was clerk with the latter. The brother failed to keep on his good conduct, and yesterday Sullick obtained judgment before Judge Brady for the full amount of the bond.

At the request of Mr. Cyrus Butler, and a number of gentlemen interested in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, permission has been granted by the Department of Parks to place the statue of William Cullen Bryant, now in the possession of the Department, in a conspicuous position in the Museum.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday the following gentlemen were elected members: B. T. Babbitt, J. A. Baird, H. G. Bergen, F. W. Carpenter, W. Daniels, J. Eichlen, J. S. Fowler, J. M. Hartley, and Hugh King. Samuel Laughlin was suspended from membership, and a notice was posted on the bulletin of his inability to meet his contracts.

BROOKLYN.

Chief Engineer Thomas F. Nevins has been presented with a costly silver tea set by the members of the Fire Department.

In one of the wards of this city William M. Tweed received one vote for Governor. The Board of Supervisors will probably finish the canvass of the county vote to-day.

Sanitary Inspector G. W. Hall has called the attention of the Board of Health to the defective state of the sewer which drains Grammar School No 34. The stench arising from the sewer is said to be intolerable.

A motion was made yesterday in the suit of Henry C. Bowen against the *Eagle* to compel the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars. Judge Neilson, before whom the motion was made and argued, in the City Court, reserved his decision.

A consultation took place yesterday between Mr. Abel Crook, counsel for Ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau, and Corporation Counsel De Witt, with a view of settling the suits of the city against Badeau. The consultation was sought by Badeau's counsel, but no agreement has yet been arrived at.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The annual election of the New-York Liquor-dealers' Protective Union at Masonic Hall, yesterday, resulted in the election of the following ticket: President, A. Herzberg; First Vice President, Ambrose O'Neill; Second Vice President, Mark Lanigan; Finance Secretary, John Howard; Corresponding Secretary, S. M. Lederer; Recording Secretary, John Semcken; Treasurer, John H. Frers. The following were elected members of the State Executive Committee, composed of the representatives of the liquor dealers' organizations throughout the State: Ambrose O'Neill, Ch. Townsend, Harry Cunningham, Moritz Herzberg, Mark Lanigan. The object of the State Executive Committee is to take action to obtain the passage of a uniform Excise law for the whole State by the next Legislature. The Liquor Dealers' Union of this City was organized about a year ago, and is now composed of more than 6,000 members.

THE RECENT MURDER AT GREENWICH CONN.

The inquest before Justice Merritt for the purpose of obtaining further light relative to the probable murder of John E. Lockwood was resumed at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. It will be remembered that at the time of the finding of Lockwood's body four men—oystermen, like the deceased—were suspected to have had something to do with the deed, they having been arrested, at the instigation of Lockwood, for oyster poaching or stealing, and were about to be tried, the latter being the principal witness against them. Their names were James Cooney, Lewis E. Tyler, Rollin Burr, and James Lockwood. These men, living at East Port Chester, the adjoining village to Greenwich, on the Sound were brought before Justice Merritt by subpœna as witnesses yesterday, and closely questioned by District Attorney James H. Olmstead as to their knowledge of the murder and their whereabouts on the night previous and the morning of the day of the murder. It will be remembered that the deceased was last seen alive at 2 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Oct. 28, when he parted from the schooner Homer in the Sound. At 9 o'clock the same morning his boat was picked up in the middle of the Sound, thus fixing the time of his death definitely within the space of nine hours. All four of the suspected men disclaimed any knowledge of the murder, and declared that they were at home with their families and friends at the time of the deed. Lockwood and Burr live in the same house together, and declare that a sister and brother-in-law of the latter were at the time on a visit to the house. Neither of the witnesses were arrested, and the inquest was adjourned to Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M., when the evidence of the relatives and neighbors of the suspected parties will be taken as to their movements on the night and morning of Tuesday, the 27th, and Wednesday, the 28th of October. The appearance of the men yesterday was decidedly favorable to their innocence of all participation in the crime.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT THE WEEKLY WITNESS IS DOING—70,000.—Number of subscriptions received week ending 11th instant, 4,137; number of copies printed for issue of 14th instant, 60,000; number of copies to be printed for issue of 21st instant, 70,000.

[Advertisement.]

Hay Fever Catarrh annihilated with Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Pints, $1. Inflammation or excruciating pain instantly relieved with Pain Paint. Pints, $1 50. Sold everywhere by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FANCY FURS.—Handsome and varied displays are made at Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ladies call and make your selections without delay.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 33½c. Resin steady at $1 90 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—Gen. B. G. Farrar, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, lady, and maid, Miss Anna D. Lawrence, James Lindsay, Miss Ellen Lindsay, Mrs. A. W. Lindsay and child, Jacob Sten, Henry Rinn and lady, Miss Louise Rinn, Miss Minnie Rinn, A. W. Brown, William Ritchie, Mrs. E. Scott, S. J. Carroll, Rev. Rees Williams, L. C. Hanks, Frederick J. Chadwick and lady, L. C. S. Chadwick, C. R. Chadwick, J. W. Chadwick, K. C. M. Chadwick, F. C. P. Chadwick and maid, Miss E. Brown, C. Schattner, E. S. Woodbury and lady, Charles Park, Master Roby, William H. Maxwell.

In steam-ship Westphalia, from Hamburg.—A. Poppenhausen, wife, two children, and two servants, G. Eckmeyer and wife, Dr. E. Schlegel, J. A. Robinow, Ignatz Newstadter, Charles Unger, Miss H. Brown, Miss H. Robie, Gabriel Baum, Leopold Baum, F. Gramlich and daughter, H. Lewinski, E. F. Kabbel, F. Zimmermann, Caroline Rieckmann, Conrad Boch, Elise Stein, Carl Wenzel, L. R. Kappelhoff, Emma Classen, Mr. Mallett, Mr. Miller, Mr. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Kirchner, Mrs. Gregory, Eugene Sauer and wife, Mrs. Jarvis, Dr. F. F. May and wife, Dr. W. May, Mrs. F. May, Miss Edith May, Miss Carrie May, Miss Julia May, Miss Alice May, Jullen Mary, Mrs. L. Croggan, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr Nathan, Mr. De Olaquivea, E. Tomlinson, L. W. Adler and cousin, Mr. Herold, Mrs. Tommagen, Mrs. Morton, Miss Anna Puhler.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Exsma. Sra. Da Pilar de Leon de Mantilla and maid; Sra. Da Pamela Gispert de Reinlein and maid; Exsmo. Sr. Da Miguel Jose de la Vega Villar, W. Gerhard, J. W. Todd, J. E. Whitman, Miss Mary Smith, Jose F. Ulmo, Jose Medina, Manuel Lopez, Henrich Olmstedt, Fellippe Guseppe, Serapio T. Placuis, Nicolas Ramirez, Simna Criola and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:46 | Sun sets....4:43 | Moon sets...8:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Nov. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Zealot, (Br.,) Best, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Middlesex, Byell, New-Haven, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Pereire, (Fr.,) Surmont, Brest and Havre, George Mackenzie; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Alps, (Br.,) Drakeford, Kingston, Savanilla and St. Martha, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Richmond, Reed, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Achilles, Tuttle, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Benvenue, (Br.,) Watson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Barks Kohinoor, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Bermuda, Lunt Bros.; Princesse Alexandre, (Dan.,) Fredrickstedt and Christianstedt, via Norfolk, Roche Bros. & Co.; Mero, (Ital.,) Bertolotti, Glasgow, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Ravenswood, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Harbor Grace, R. P. Currie & Co.; Dart, (Br.,) Cotter, St. Pierre, Mart., Simson & Shaw; Victoria, Saunders, Bridgetown, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Emily, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Honduras, William Jex & Co.

Schrs. Edwin Janet, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, Joseph Eneas; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Oct. 29, and Havre Nov. 1, with mdse. and 827 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales, with high sea, most of the passage; in lat. 41 42, lon. 62 18, passed a small vessel bottom up; Nov. 11, lat. 40 34, lon. 69 30, passed National steamer Denmark, hence for London; same day, lat. 40 34, lon. 71 54, passed steam-ship Suevia, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Switzerland (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp, Oct. 29, with mdse. and 20 cabin and 53 steerage passengers to George W. Colton. Had strong westerly gales from the Banks; Nov. 8 to 10, lat 44, lon. 51 36, had a hurricane from N. E. to N.; stove bulwarks and boats.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Laguayra Oct. 28, Porto Cabello 28th, Curacao 31st, Jacmel Nov. 2, Aux Cayes 3d, and Port-au-Prince 6th, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans Nov. 5, and South-west Pass 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Oct. 31 and Moville Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Nov. 10, lat. 43 56, lon. 57 43, passed an Anchor steamer bound E. The E. brings 35 cabin and 159 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana Nov. 7 and Nassau 9th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Killarney, (Br.,) O'Neil, Shanghae Sept. 2, Amoy 7th, Hong Kong 9th, via Suez Canal Oct. 16, with teas, &c., to Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to John F. Ames.

Steam-ship Glenfinlas, (Br.,) Wilcox, Shanghai Sept. 15, Amoy 20th, Singapore 29th, Suez Oct. 21, and Gibraltar 30th, with teas, &c., to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston Nov. 1, Key West 5th, via Lewes, Del., 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Nicolo Barabino, (Ital.,) Piazza, Leith 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Has been 25 ds. west of the Banks, with strong westerly winds.

Bark Juventa, (Norw.,) Knudsen, New-Castle 61 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Norge, (Norw.,) Soerensen, Montevideo 77 ds., via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with hides, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to order. Crossed the equator Oct. 2, in lon. 32 57.

Brig Helen G. Rich, Collins, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen. Nov. 11, off the Cape of Delaware, passed a large number of tierces.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Jones, Maragoane 14 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Nov. 3, lat. 28 03, lon. 74 25, passed brig Amanda, (of Maitland, N. S.,) from St. Jago, for New-York; left in port schrs. Kate Grant, Curtis, for New-York in 3 ds.; Mary A. Witham, Austin, for do. in 6 ds.; N. G. Miller, Harris, from Boston, dischg., to load for Boston, to sail in 10 ds.

Schr. James Wall, Wiley, St. Mary's, Ga., 16 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. N. L. Lovell, Gage, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Hammond, Fall River.

Schr. Cloud, Murphy, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. Hickman, Robinson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Providence.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. Juniata, Conklin, Pawtucket.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Carroll, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Express, Jackson, Greenport, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Comstock, Rogers, New-London, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Schr. Laura, Keeney, New-London, with fish to Miller & Co.

Schr. Belle, Chum, New-Bedford, for Virginia.

Schr. American Eagle, Brown, Vinal Haven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. J. M. Fiske, Peterson, Provincetown.

Schr. Victor, Fish, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley & Co.

Schr. Boaz, Foss, Belfast.

Schr. White Wing, Robbins, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Finney, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Strong, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Orozimbo, Sharp, Boston.

Schr. Saxon, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Shepard, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Morton, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Merrell, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holland, for London; Andes, for Kingston, &c.; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; brig Loch Lomond, for Havana; schr. Ruth Robinson, for Savannah.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Arr. steamers Neptune, Berry, New-York; Lasson, Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool; ship George Hurlbut, Mason, Mobile; bark Henry Knight, Ames, Havana; schr. John H. Kranz, Pitcher, New-Orleans.

Sld. steamer Somerset, bark Charles L. Pearson. The steamer Eleanora, from New-York, for Portland, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 4 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Cld. bark Waaja, Uppermann, Dublin; schr. M. A. McGahan, Call, Providence.

Arr. steamers Allentown, Boston; North Point, Smith, New-York; Catharina, Peas, Springfield, Mass.; schrs. M. R. W. Williams, St. John, N. B.; V. Hickman, Kimmey, Portland; M. A. McGahan, Call, Portsmouth; B. H. Irons, Hubbard, Boston; E. A. Cummings, Whorlow, Rappahannock River; Emma E. Edwards, Chamberlain, Richmond; Enterprise, Burton, Petersburg, Va.

Below, schr. Osseo, from St. John, N. B.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 13.—Passed up, steamer North Point, New-York; schrs. Sarah Callen, Jessie Wilson, Charles E. Smith, A. P. Newell, and Joseph Marfield, Boston; J. B. Anderson, Pawtucket; Wm. Bement, Providence; Admiral, New-York.

Passed down, bark Prince Hassan, (Br.,) Belfast, Ireland; schr. Irvine, Havana.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 13.—The revenue cutter Hamilton left on a cruise this morning; all other vessels quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Arr. steamers Hamsbury, Boston; Mary, Providence.

Cld. schr. B. H. Irons, Boston.

Below, schrs. Lena Hunter, Boston; E. T. Cottingham, do.; Mary P. Hudson, Salem; John W. Hall, Boston; Admiral, New-York; Sarah Cullen, Jessie Wilson, C. E. Smith, A. P. Norwell, and Joseph Marsfield, Boston; J. B. Anderson, Pawtucket; Wm. Bement, Providence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Arr. steamer George Appold, Boston.

Cld. brig John Wesley, Rio Janeiro; schrs. Ida Richardson, Charleston; Sallie Correy, Key West; bark C. Jones, Liverpool; brig Appolo, St. Pierre, Mart.; schr. Martha Collins, St. Lucie; brig John, Rio Janeiro; steamers Falcon, Charleston; McClellan, Providence, and Rebecca Clyde, Wilmington.

Arr. Samuel Applegate, Bridgeton, N. J.

Cld. schr. Ellen M. Golden, Hoboken, N. J.

TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 13.—Arr. steamers Cleopatra, New-York, and America, from Baltimore.

Sld. bark Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Arr. ship Arizona, Rio Janeiro; bark Ochotsk Sea.

Cld. ship British India, for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 11.—Sld. bark Garibaldi, for Hong Kong.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13.—Arr. steam-ship Lucille, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 13.—Arr. steamship Champion, New-York; schr. Florence Shay, New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Sea Gull, Baltimore.

BANGOR, Nov. 12.—Sld. schrs. Robert Byron and Mary Eliza, New-York; Ocean Wave, May Flower, Geo. Brooks, Watson Baker, and Mexican, Boston.

The schr. White Foam, from Boston for Bangor, capsized at Sandy Point yesterday, and is reported as not seriously damaged, and not much water in her. She is expected here to-day. Most of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition, except the deck load, which was lost.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 13.—Arr. brig Torrent, Cardenas; bark Conway, (Br.,) Bristol; brig Frontier, Cuba; schr. H. P. Blaisdell, Sagua.

Cld. schr. W. A. Watson, New-Orleans; brig David Owen, Havana.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 13.—Arr. bark Continental, Rio Janeiro; bark J. Steele, Sandy Hook.

Cld. ship Missouri, (Br.,) Liverpool.

NORWICH, Nov. 13.—Arr. 12th, schr. Rich Law, from Rondout.

NEW-HAVEN—Arr. 12th, brig Sarah Harris, Turk's Island; schr. Allen Gurney, Rondout.

NEW-BEDFORD—Arr. 12th, schrs. Louisa Francis, New-York; S. Smith, Wareham, for do.; Mary Chapin, Westport.

Sld. schrs. S. C. Hart, Philadelphia; J. H. Pary, do.; Hastings, New-York; Mary Riley, do.; Pinta, Virginia.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 12.—Arr. schrs. J. Y. Smith, Georgetown, D. C.; Imogene Diverty, Newburg, and Minguas.

Below—Schr. John Manlove.

Sld., schr. Spring Bird, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; brig Glenora, (Br.,) Liverpool, N. S.; schr. S. T. Wints, Philadelphia; schrs. William O. Irish, Kate Scranton, Ellen Perkins, Fly, Abel W. Parker, Henry W. May, Fanny Fern, Nelson, John Stockham, and Sunny Shower, New-York.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Nov. 13.—Arr. bark Nenuphar, Bombay Aug. 22, and ship Privateer, (Br.,) Cardiff.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 12.—Arr. steamer Berks, Philadelphia; schr. Theodore Dean, Georgetown, D. C.

Sld. Daniel Britain, Philadelphia; Entire, New-York.

NEWPORT, Nov. 12.—Sld. schr. White Wing, Boston, for Virginia.

APPONANG, Nov. 12.—Arr. schrs. Harriet Thomas, Georgetown, D. C.; Charles E. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Sld., schr. Eva Beill, Philadelphia.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 13.—Arr. steamers Mediator, Martin, from New-York; Calvert, Foley, from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship Lancaster, Mills, for New-York; bark Sea, Trewern, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Don Justo, from Belfast; schr. George Peabody, from Havana.

Arr. schr. Emma Pemberton, from Nova Scotia for Baltimore, leaking.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 13.—All the arrivals of last evening remain without change. There was a sharp blow N. W. last night, which continues.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 13.—Passed down, steamers Parkeman, for Boston; Favorite, for New-York; Rattlesnake, for Boston; schrs. L. F. Whitmore, Georgia, B. McFarland, and John W. Hall, for Boston; Carrie, for Washington; Lizzie D. Small, for Danversport.

Passed up last evening, a steamer supposed to be the Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.; steamer Allentown, schrs. Lena Hunter and Elizabeth T. Cuttingham, from Boston; Mary P. Hudson, from Salem.

Passed down, brig Open Sea, for Bangor; schrs. E. G. Willard, for Portland; Stephen Morgan, for Somerset; Mary Weaver, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Arr. steam-ship Hudson, from New-York, at 7 o'clock this morning.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ST. JOHN, N. S., Nov. 13.—Arr. barks Eliza Prosper, (Fr.,) Morlaix, via Rockland, Me., where she was detained by the Custom-house authorities; Emma G. Scammel, Havana; brigs Leona, Boston, and Crescent, Portland.

Cld. brig Neerland, St. Malo; schrs. Cygnet and Aldine, Philadelphia; Gipsey, Boston.

MUSHQUASH, N. B., Nov. 12.—Cld. brig Diana, Liverpool.

MALAGA, Oct. 24.—In port bark Norah, for New-York in 15 ds.

HALIFAX, Nov. 13.—Arr. 12th, steamer Chase, Portland; brig F. H. Odione, New-York; schr. Bessie, Boston; brig Spanish Main, Porto Rico; arr. 13th, brig San Pedro, Exuma; schrs. Annie Linwood, Grand Banks, and Joseph Chandler, West Banks.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Sld. for the United States, Emily Augusta, Golden Gate, and Matilda Hilyard.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Hong Kong and Caroline.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Ocean Home, Crown Prince, Weymouth, Haabets-Anker, and Radamisto.

Also arr. out, Sicilian.

The White Star Line steam-ship Belgic, Capt. Metcalf, from New-York, Nov. 1, for this port, was off the Scillys at noon yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 13.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Nov. 3, for Hamburg, arr. here at noon to-day.

10 A. M.—Arr. steam-ship Schiller, Thomas, New-York, for Hamburg, and proceeded.

DIAMONDS.

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa, and the consequent throwing on the market of quantities of stones, mostly of inferior qualities, has so depressed prices that they are now lower than at any time since 1848.

First quality white stones, such as are known as "First Water," and the best of the second quality, are now in price far below their real value. At these low prices we have added largely to our stock of these grades, and now offer the largest stock of selected stones in this country.

Purchasers wishing to select from unset stones will find every size and weight in general use, and will receive our best assistance and advice in making selections.

Fine old India stones alone have been but little affected. They are rarely met with, and only in the hands of connoisseurs, be they dealers or not, who, knowing their rarity, are not willing to part with them at less than full value.

During extensive dealings for many years, we have collected, and always add to our collection of this class of stones when opportunity offers, so that we are generally prepared to furnish specimen stones.

The market is full of the lower grades of African stones, and many are tempted to purchase them on account of their seeming low prices; but we advise our customers to avoid them, as it is difficult to name a price at which they would be cheap.

TIFFANY & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.
BARGAINS.

First-class Furniture, suitable for Parlors, Reception Rooms, Libraries, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms; also, Hall Stands, Desks, French Furniture, and many Fancy Pieces, all at cost and less than cost. Large reductions in the prices of Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, and all kinds of Furniture Coverings and Upholstery Goods. G. L. KELTY & CO.'S Closing-out Sale, No. 184 5th av. near 23d st.

Electro-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine
SILVER-PLATED
TABLE-WARE.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ornamental Articles
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

GREAT STOCK OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
Assortment Unequaled, at Prices that afford Decided Bargains.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other Stores in New-York.

BEAR
IN
MIND
that there are only
4,000
Bonds participating in the
SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT,
To be held
DEC. 7, 1874,
AT
STEINWAY HALL.
EVERY BOND
Will at least receive
$21,
and may receive one of the
100 CAPITAL PREMIUMS.
Drawn Series Bonds for sale at
$40
EACH.

The amount realized from the sale of these Bonds will be used for the erection of the Permanent Industrial Exhibition Palace in New-York City, situated on 98th to 102d st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Address, for Bonds and Circulars, without delay,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents,
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 23 Park Row, New-York,
(Post Office Drawer, No. 29.)
Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR, favored with unusual advantages by the great depression in trade and decline in prices open the season with a much LARGER STOCK than ever before, and are selling at very LOW PRICES. From the immense assortment satisfactory selections are easily made, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the FULLEST OBTAINABLE VALUE for their money.

OVERCOATS $5, $10, $20, SUITS, $10. SUITS, $20. SUITS, $30. SUITS, $40. SUITS, $50. OVERCOATS $30, $40, $50 OVERCOATS OVERCOATS

BOY'S SUITS, $5 to $25. BOY'S OVERCOATS, $3 to $20.

COUNTRY ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM OF SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them with the certainty of receiving the MOST PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Price-list, Book of Fashions, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

HALF COST AND LESS.—FREEMAN & BURR are closing out at a fraction of their cost a large assortment of odds and ends from broken suits, &c., embracing many of the most useful and serviceable garments that can be made.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.
Organs & Melodeons.
The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.
54,000
Now in use.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.
☞ Send for Price Lists.
Address, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ULSTER OVERCOATS,
And all seasonable Clothing for Men and Boys. Elegant Styles, Favorite Fabrics, Popular Prices.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND STREET. | BROADWAY AND WARREN STREET.
We have no other Stores in New-York.

A. RAYMOND & CO.
CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
OVERCOATS
FOR
BOYS AND YOUTHS
SUITS
OF THE NEWEST AND FINEST GOODS,
READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

AS A CONQUEROR OF RHEUMATISM, gout, and neuralgia, and cure for scrofula, all diseases arising from impurity of blood, the old and reliable family Medicine, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM stands unequaled, as proven by its innumerable great cures during the past twenty-six years.

BABY CARRIAGE—THE NOVELTY—CAN be used as a cradle for the Winter months. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.
In consequence of a change to occur in our firm at the end of the year, and as the stock must be closed out, we shall commence a
SPECIAL SALE
Of our entire stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
ON
MONDAY, NOV. 16.
In order to insure quick sales, prices will be made
EXTREMELY LOW.
ELDRIDGE, DUNHAM & CO.,
NO. 340 BROADWAY.

A FALLING MARKET
In Woolens enables us to favor buyers. Prices extremely low.
DEVLIN & CO.
GREAT POPULAR CLOTHIERS { BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.
We have no other Stores in New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900 Quicksilver....c. 32¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 19½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
5 do..........102⅜
400 do.......b3.102¼
300 Pacific Mail...... 44¾
300 do........... 44⅞
100 do.......b3. 45
300 do........... 45
300 do.......b3. 45⅛
300 do.......s3. 45
300 do........... 45
200 Erie Railway.b3. 29
300 do........... 29
300 do........... 29⅛
100 Lake Shore....s3. 82⅛
2400 do........... 82¼
100 do.......b3. 82¼
100 do.......b3. 82⅜
1500 do........... 82⅜
300 Union Pacific.... 35⅜
200 do.......b3. 35½
100 do.......s3. 35½
300 do........... 35⅝
200 do......b30. 35⅝
100 do.......s3. 35⅝
600 do........... 35¾
100 do.........c. 35¾
400 Toledo & Wab.... 31⅜
400 do........... 31½
100 do.......s3. 31⅝
100 do........... 31¾
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 27
100 do........... 27⅛

900 North-western.... 39⅛
200 do.........c. 39⅛
200 do.......b3. 39¼
700 do........... 39⅜
100 do.........c. 39⅜
300 Rock Island...... 99
100 do.......s3. 99
150 do........... 99⅛
200 do........... 99¼
600 do........... 99⅜
1000 do........... 99½
500 do........... 99⅝
300 do........... 99¾
200 do........... 98⅞
300 C., C. & I. C...... 10⅝
300 West. Union..b3. 80
1600 do........... 79⅞
900 do.......b3. 80
700 do.........c. 80⅛
1200 do........... 80¼
200 do.......s3. 80¼
1400 do........... 80⅜
1500 do........... 80½
2000 do........... 80⅝
100 St. Paul......s3. 34¾
700 do.......s3. 34⅞
200 do.........c. 34⅞
600 Ohio & Miss...... 30½
1500 do........... 30⅜
400 do........... 30½
900 do........... 30⅝
1100 do........... 30¾
100 do.........c. 30¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C.118¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........111¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..b. c.s3.115½
4,800 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........118¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........118¾

$31,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........118⅛
45,000 do.....12.118⅛
84,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 R............112⅝
1,000 do....b. c.112¾
150,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........b. c.112
6,000 U. S. 6s.,Cur.118½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs. 95
3,000 N. Car. 6s, old, Jan. & July.. 30½
2,000 N. Car. 6s, old, April & Oct. 30¼
5,000 N.C.6s,is.to N. C. R., c. off, Ja. & July... 38
10,000 Tenn.6s,N.Ser 57
2,000 Va. 6s, Con. x mat'd coups. 52
11,000 do.....b. c. 52
10,000 Ten.6s, n., x-c. 57
1,000 Brook.6s,W.L. 97
2,000 Va. 6s, Def.b c. 11½
3,000 C.& N. W. Con. C. Gold bds. 83½
5,000 Ches. & O 1st, c. on...b. c. 50½
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.103
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 99½
5,000 L.S 1st.Con.R.100
12,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99¾
5,000 N.Y. C. 6s, '83. 97½
4,000 C. & M. C.S.F. 95
6,000 do........... 95⅜
65,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R.111
8,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs. 95⅜
1,000 do........... 95½
21,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 90
4,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 76
15,000 do........... 76⅛
8,000 do........... 76¼
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 88
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis D. 73
1,000 do........... 73¼
2,000 C. C. & I.C.1st. 67½
40 American Ex. Bk.111
95 Fourth Nat. Bk..100
50 New-York Gas...137
7 Del. & H. Canal..115¾
100 Canton Co...b. c.. 62¼
100 do........... 61
100 do........... 62
400 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 80⅜
400 do.......s3. 80⅜
1000 do.......b3. 80½
800 do........... 80½
500 do.......s3. 80⅝
600 do........... 80½
400 do.......s3. 80⅝
1200 do........... 80⅜
800 do.......b3. 80½
900 do........... 80½
200 do.......b3. 80⅜
700 do.......s3. 80¼
2300 do........... 80¼
500 do........... 80⅜
200 do.......b3. 80⅜
500 do........... 80½
1500 do.......s3. 80¼
200 do........... 80⅜
100 American Ex...... 64½
50 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.102¼
400 do...........102⅛
200 do...........102
20 Morris & Es..b. c. 98⅜
10 do........... 98½
1000 Pac. Mail..b. c. 45
100 do.......b3. 45
100 do.........c. 45
100 do.......s3. 44¾
100 do.......s5. 44¾
500 do........... 44⅞
100 do.......s3. 44⅞
100 do.......b3. 44⅞
200 Erie R....b. c. b3. 29½
300 do........... 29⅜
200 do.......s3. 29⅜
200 do.......b3. 29½
500 do........... 29⅜
400 do.........c. 29¼
300 do........... 29¼
100 do.......b3. 29⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R....b. c. 98
100 Mich. Cen. R..... 77½
15 do..b. c. b3. 77⅞
100 do........... 77½

1400 L.S.&M.S.b.c.b3. 82⅜
600 do.......s3. 82¼
500 do........... 82¼
400 do........... 82⅛
500 do.......s3. 82⅛
1700 do.......s3. 82
1900 do........... 82
3500 do.......s3. 81⅞
700 do.......b3. 82
2300 do........... 81⅞
1100 do.......s3. 81⅞
1600 do........... 82
100 do.......s3. 82
100 Panama R....b. c.115
100 Un. Pac...b. c. s3. 35⅝
100 do.......b3. 35¾
800 do........... 35⅝
700 do.......s3. 35½
1100 do........... 35½
600 do.........c. 35⅝
600 do........... 35½
120 Cl. & P.G't'd.b. c. 87½
200 Ch.& N.W..b.c.b3. 39½
100 do.......s3. 39⅜
500 do........... 39½
700 do........... 39⅝
1100 do.........c. 39⅝
1500 do........... 39¾
100 do.......b3. 39⅝
600 do.......s3. 39½
200 do.........c. 39½
400 do........... 39⅜
100 do.......s3. 39⅜
200 do........... 39½
100 C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.b3 54⅝
100 do.......b3. 54¾
150 do........... 55
300 do........... 55¼
15 N. J. Cen...b. c.106¾
600 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 99¾
200 do........... 99⅞
600 do........... 99¾
300 do........... 99⅝
200 do.......b3. 99¾
400 do.......s3. 99½
200 do........... 99⅝
900 do........... 99½
300 do.......s3. 99⅝
200 do........... 99⅝
75 P., Ft.W.& C. G'd. 93⅞
40 Pac.R. of Mo..b.c. 41
300 D. L. & W...b. c.109⅛
700 Ch., M.& St.P.b.c. 35
600 do........... 35⅛
1200 do........... 35¼
100 do.......b3. 35¼
800 do........... 35⅜
300 do........... 35¼
400 do.......s3. 35⅛
7 do........... 34¾
1,000 do........... 35
200 do.......s3. 35
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 54
300 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 31⅝
300 do.......b3. 31¾
200 do........... 31⅝
200 do.......s3. 31½
100 do.......s3. 31⅜
300 do.......b3. 31½
100 Chic. & Alt. R.....102
15 do.....b. c.102¼
300 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 27
200 do.........c. 27⅛
100 H. & St. J. Pf .b.c. 35
100 do........... 35⅝
100 do........... 35⅜
100 do........... 35½
6 do........... 34¼
100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 14⅛
100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30¾
200 do.........c. 30⅝
200 do.......s3. 30⅝
1100 do........... 30⅝
600 do.......s3. 30½
170 O. & Miss.Pf .b. c. 60
160 C.C.& I.C..b.c.s3. 10½
100 do........... 10⅝
200 do........... 10½
10 do.......s3. 10⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$18,000 C. Pac. G.bds. 95½
25,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 90⅛
2,000 L. Is'd 1st.s3. 88½
200 Quicksilver....... 32
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102
800 West. Union....... 80⅜
1400 do.......b3. 80½
400 do........... 80½
700 do.......s3. 80⅜
200 do........... 80⅜
400 do.......b3. 80½
100 Rock Island...... 99⅝
200 do........... 99¾
300 Pacific Mail...... 45
300 do.......b3. 45⅛
400 do........... 45⅛
1700 do.......b3. 45¼
200 do........... 45¼
1300 do........... 45⅝
500 do........... 45¼
200 Erie Railway...... 29⅜
500 Lake Shore....... 82
900 do........... 82⅛
700 do.......b3. 82¼
1600 do.......s3. 82⅛
2650 do........... 82¼
800 do.......b3. 82¼
100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 10⅝
100 do.......b3. 10½
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 27¼

300 Union Pac..... b3. 35⅝
100 do.......s5. 35⅝
500 do.......b3. 35¾
400 do........... 35¾
300 do........... 35⅝
100 North-west.pf.b3. 55½
200 do.......s3. 55½
200 do........... 55½
100 North-west....s3. 39½
100 do.......b3. 39⅝
400 do........... 39⅝
600 do........... 39¾
100 do........... 39⅝
300 do........... 39½
100 do........... 39⅝
200 St. Paul......... 35⅛
600 do.......b3. 35¼
300 do.......s3. 35¼
500 do.......b3. 35⅜
400 do........... 35¼
600 do........... 35⅛
100 Atlantic & Pac... 14
200 Tol. & Wab....... 31½
500 do........... 31⅝
200 Ohio & Miss....... 30¾
200 do........... 30⅞
500 do........... 31
500 do.......b3. 31
200 do........... 30⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81..........118⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........111⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........114¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..........115

10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........118½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........118⅞
15,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..118⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coupon... 57¾
2,000 do........... 57⅞
10,000 Va. 6s, Con. x matured c.. 52¼
1,000 E. Tenn., Va., & Ga. 1st... 88½
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st.........107
5,000 Union Pac. 1st. 90⅛
1,000 do.....b. c.c. 90
21,000 Un. Pac. Skg.F. 76
5,000 do........... 75⅞
1,000 Chic. & Alt.In.100½
1,000 Chic. & N.W.C. 86
5,000 C. L. C. & I. C. 1st......b. c. 68
1,000 Del., L.& W.2d.106
25 Del. & H. Can. Co.115¾
100 Canton Co.b. c.b3. 61¾
300 Mar. Land & M'g. 4½
100 do.......b. c. 4¾
200 Atlan. & P. Tel... 19½
1500 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 80⅝
200 do........... 80½
300 do.......b3. 80⅜
50 do........... 80½
1700 do........... 80⅜
100 Quick. Pref........ 39
100 Adams Express..119
100 do.......s3. 19½
300 do.....b. c.120
100 American Ex...... 64
150 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 80¼
400 Panama Railroad.115
100 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 45¼
100 do........... 45⅜
100 do........... 45¼
500 do........... 45⅛
100 do........... 45
300 do........... 45¼
100 N. Y. C.& H.R.b.c.102⅛
10 do...........102¼

100 Erie R..b. c. s10. 29
300 do........... 29
200 do........... 29⅛
100 Mich. Central.... 77¼
150 do........... 77⅝
100 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 82¼
600 do.......b3. 82¼
300 do.......s3. 82⅛
100 do.......s4. 82
400 do.......s3. 82
100 do.......b3. 82⅛
400 do........... 82⅛
100 do.......s5. 82
200 do.......b3. 82⅛
500 Un. Pac..b. c.b3. 35⅝
200 do........... 35⅝
900 Ch. & N.W.b.c.s3. 39½
200 do.......b3. 39⅝
900 do........... 39⅝
300 Ch. & Rock I.b. c. 99½
200 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 35⅛
600 do........... 35
100 do........... 35⅛
200 do.......b3. 35¼
700 do........... 35¼
100 Chic., Mil. & St. P. Pf. b. c.b3. 54¼
300 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 31⅝
100 do.......b3. 31⅝
10 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.G. 94½
100 Del. L. & W.b. c.109¼
100 Mor. & Essex.b3. 98⅜
22 do........... 98¼
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅞
100 do.......s3. 30¾
100 do........... 30¾
500 do........... 30⅞
600 do.......s3. 30⅞
1200 do.......b3. 31
800 do........... 31
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. 61
10 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 41
300 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 10⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Un.Pac.S'g F. 76
10 Consol. Coal...... 46¾
200 Pacific Mail...... 45
200 do.......b3. 45
200 do.......s3. 44⅞
700 West. Union..s3. 80¼
100 do.......b3. 80⅜
400 do........... 80¼
500 do.......s3. 80⅛
700 do........... 80⅛
300 do.......b3. 80⅛
300 do.......s3. 80
500 do........... 80⅛
100 do......s10. 80
100 do.......b3. 80⅛
5 Adams Express..119¾
800 Erie Railway..... 29⅛
200 do........... 29
400 do.......s3. 29
7 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾
2000 Lake Shore...... 82
300 do.........c. 81⅞
900 do........... 81⅞
5400 do........... 81¾
100 do.......b3. 81⅞
50 New-Jersey Cen.106⅞

1000 Union Pacific... 35½
4500 do........... 35⅜
100 do......s10. 35⅜
100 do......s30. 35⅝
2800 do........... 35¼
300 North-western... 39½
500 do........... 39⅜
200 North-west. Pref. 55¾
100 do........... 55½
200 St. Paul......... 35⅛
400 do.......b3. 35⅛
200 do........... 35
300 do.......b3. 35
1100 Toledo & Wab.. 31⅛
400 do........... 31⅜
200 Ohio & Miss..s3. 30⅞
500 do........... 30⅞
700 do........... 30¾
200 do........... 30⅝
100 do........... 30¾
100 C., C. & I. C...... 10⅛
100 do........... 10
100 do.......b3. 10
200 do........... 9⅞
500 do........... 9¾

FRIDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been moderately active to-day, and there has been more than the usual volume of news and rumors current, all of which was calculated to affect the course of prices in one way or another. The general results of the day's operations show an advance in Gold and Government Securities, increased activity in money, a higher Sterling Exchange rate, and a somewhat indefinite effect on Stocks and miscellaneous securities, a few of the favorite issues being ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. higher, while the general list was ⅛ to 1 ₱ cent. lower at the close, as compared with yesterday's last prices. The most important items of general news related to the Baltimore Railway Conference, which appears to have ended in failure on the part of the united companies to influence the course of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. So far as we have been able to learn, the latter corporation simply assented to the proposition to discontinue the payment of commissions on sales of tickets, and to abolish all drawbacks on freight. This the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Companies had already done. With regard to the general tariff rates and other leading features of the Saratoga compact, the Baltimore and Ohio people refused to agree to them, but in reply simply recommended the lines interested to abolish the "fast freight" and "transportation" lines with which they, in common with nearly all other trunk roads, are encumbered. To this the united companies replied that though such a movement would perhaps be very desirable, they were at present so involved as to be totally unable to take such steps.

European advices present no material changes in the general condition of affairs which has prevailed for some time past. The rate of discount in the open market at London is 3¾ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The loss of bullion at the bank continues to be felt, the withdrawal to-day amounting to £71,000. The general markets were steady, and Consols and American Securities firm and moderately active. One of the causes not hitherto taken into consideration to account for the late heavy withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England is the fact that the half-yearly payment of rents, interest, and wages in Scotland is usually made at Martinmas. This necessitates a large increase in the circulation of notes of the Scottish banks for about a fortnight from Nov. 11. Under the provisions of the Bank act of 1844, all increase of issue of notes over the amount authorized must be covered by gold, and this is only to be done by the Scotch banks drawing the bullion from England. This process is now in progress, and in the course of the next two weeks we shall doubtless see some return of this gold from Scotland to offset the withdrawal of bullion to other European countries. Foreign Exchange in this market was strong and higher under the influence of the recently developed heavy demand for remittance on account of the large returns to this country of American Securities, the payment of November interest, and a variety of local influences. The rates for sixty days' Sterling advanced at prime bankers' to $4 86@$4 86½, and to $4 89¾@$4 90 for short sight. Continentals were firm as follows: Reichmarks, 95⅜@96½; Cables, 97¼@97⅜, and prime Paris francs were firmer at 5.13¾@5.11¼. The money market was active and strong, opening at 2½, and advancing later in the day to 3½@4 ₱ cent. on call, which were the ruling quotations at the close. The quotations of mercantile paper show no noteworthy changes. The Gold Market displayed considerable strength and activity, the premium opening at 110⅜ and advancing sharply to 110⅝, at which price the last dealings were made. There was some rapidity in the succession of fluctuations, but at the close the price was firm. The rates on Gold Loans were from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying, and at the close borrowers were accommodated free of interest to either party. The general strength and spirit evinced in the Gold Room was due mainly to the rise in Exchange rates, and a probability of an early augmentation of our Specie export business, owing to the continual drain of bullion from the Bank of England. Government Bonds were strong and active, the leading issues showing an advance on actual sales of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., though at the close the tone of the market was quieter. The principal dealings were made at the morning session of the Board, the leading sales being $150,000 New Fives, Coupon, at 112; $87,000 Coupons, 1865, New, at 118⅛; $30,000 Coupon. 1865, at 115½; $85,000 Registered 10-40s, at 112⅝@112¾.

The business on the Stock Exchange, so far as Railway and miscellaneous shares were concerned, aggregated 177,000 shares. Lake Shore led the market in point of activity, 44,850 shares having changed hands; Pacific Mail followed with 37,400 shares, and the Union Pacific with 17,200, Ohio and Mississippi with 13,600, North-western Common, with 12,400, Pacific Mail with 11,600, and Milwaukee and St. Paul Common, with 11,500 shares. The tendency of the market early in the day was toward higher quotations, and the improvement ranged from ¼ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. on extremes; as a rule the advance was ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. In the afternoon there was a very general reaction, and prices receded from ¼ to ⅞ ₱ cent., liberal offerings having been made on the decline. In some instances the closing quotations were the lowest of the day. The widest change was in North-west Preferred, which rose from 54⅜ to 55¾, and closed at 55½. Rock Island advanced from 99 to 99⅞, and the latter reacted to 99½. Lake Shore ranged between 82⅛ and 82⅜ until about midday, when it declined to 81⅞; this was followed by an advance to 82¼, and at the close by a decline to 81¾. Western Union sold at 79⅞@80½@80@80⅛, North-west Common at 39⅛@39¾@39⅜, St. Paul Common at 34¾@35⅜@35, Erie at 29@29½@29@29⅛, Union Pacific at 35⅜@35¾@35¼, Pacific Mail at 44¾@45⅜@44⅞, Wabash at 31⅜@31⅝@31¼, Ohio and Mississippi at 30⅜@31@30⅝, Hannibal and St. Joseph at 27@27¼, Preferred at 35⅝@35⅜, and C., C. and I. C. at 10½@10⅝@9¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 19½. Canton ranged between 61 and 62¼. Express stocks were firm. Adams having advanced to 120; American, however, declined from 64½ to 64. There was less activity in Railroad Bonds, but prices were well maintained. The Pacific Mortgages sold as follows: Centrals at 95⅜@95½, Union Trusts at 90@90⅛, and Sinking Funds at 95⅞@96¼; Morris and Essex Second sold at 103, Michigan Southern Second at 99½, Lake Shore First, Consolidated, registered, at 100; New-York Central First, registered, at 111; New-York Central Sixes of 1883 at 97½, and Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds at 83½. State Bonds continue firm on moderate transactions. Missouri Long Bonds sold at 95; Tennessee, old, ex coupon, at 57¾@57⅞; do. new at 57, do. new series at 57, and Virginia Consolidated, ex matured coupons, at 52.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day, on Government account, $143,000 for interest on the public debt, and $402,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs aggregated $196,000. The imports of Dry Goods for the week ending to-day amounted in value to $1,424,300, and the amount marketed $1,480,575.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 13.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	111¾	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	118¾	118⅞
American Gold	110⅜	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85@$4 85½	$4 86@$4 86½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	99	99½
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44⅞
St. Paul Common	34⅝	35
St. Paul Preferred	53½	54¼
Western Union	79⅞	80⅛
Union Pacific	35⅜	35¼
Lake Shore	82⅜	81⅞
Toledo and Wabash	31½	31⅜
North-western Common	39⅜	39⅜
North-western Preferred	54½	55½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅜	109¼
New-Jersey Central	107	106⅞
Panama	115	115
Erie	28⅞	29
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	10¾	9¾
Harlem	130½	130½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	1,000
Erie	29½	29	5,000
Missouri Pacific	40¾	40¾	100
Lake Shore	82⅜	81¾	44,850
Wabash	31⅝	31¼	5,300
North-western	39⅝	39⅛	12,400
North-western Pref	55¾	54⅝	1,600
Rock Island	99⅞	99	7,550
Mariposa	4¾	4¾	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅜	34¾	11,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	54¼	54	200
Pittsburg	87½	87½	120
Del., Lack. & Western	109¼	109⅛	400
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	106⅞	65
Michigan Central	77½	77¼	465
Illinois Central	98	97⅞	200
Union Pacific	35¾	35¼	17,200
Morris & Essex	98⅜	98¼	150
C., C. & Indiana Central	10⅝	9¾	2,200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27¼	26⅞	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	35⅝	35	400
Ohio & Mississippi	31	30⅜	13,600
Ohio & Mississippi Pref.	61	60	250
Panama	115	115	500
Western Union	80½	79⅝	37,400
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	19⅝	19½	1200
Pacific Mail	45⅜	44¾	11,600
Quicksilver	32¼	32	600
Quicksilver Pref.	39	39	100
Adams Express	120	119½	500
Wells Fargo Express	80¼	80¼	150
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64½	64	200
Chicago & Alton	102	102	120
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	19½	19½	300
Canton	62¼	61	500
Consol. Coal	46¾	46¾	100
Total sales			177,820

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	118⅜	118½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118⅛	118½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119⅜	119⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115⅛	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New, Registered	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New, Coupons	118⅛	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118¾	119
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118½	119
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118⅜	119
U. S. 10 40s, Registered	112½	112¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	95⅜	95½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85½	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$30,191,000
Gold balances	1,629,689
Currency balances	1,802,105

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$71,095,100
Currency balances	3,367,018
Gold exchanges	9,151,450
Gold balances	1,749,067

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	35
Alabama 5s, '86	35
Alabama 8s, '88	40
Arkansas 6s, F'd	20
Ark.6s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss	9
Ark.7s,Mem. & L. R.	12
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&N.O	8
Ark.7s,M.O.& R.Riv.	8
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R.	8
California 7s	113
Connecticut 6s	104
Georgia 6s	76
Georgia 7s, new bds.	89½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	84
Indiana 5s	101
Illinois coup. 6s,'77	102
Illinois coup. 6s. '79	102
Illinois War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	101⅛
Louisiana 6s	25
La. new bds	25
La. 6s, n. Fl't'g Debt	21
La. 6s, Levee bds	28
La. 8s, Levee bds	27
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	28
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103
Michigan 6s, '83	103
Michigan 7s, '90	101
Mo. 6s, due in '74	101⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96
Mo. 6s, due in '79	96
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95¾
Fund'g bds.due in'94	93
L.B., due '81 to '91,in	95
H. & St. Jo., due '75	101
H. & St. Jo., due '86	93½
H. & St. Jo., due '87	93½
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108¼
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108¾
N. Y. 6s, C. Ln.,'75	110
N. Y. 6s, C. Ln.,'77	110

N. Y. 6s, C. Ln.,'78	110
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	110
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	110
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	110
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	115
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	108
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	108
N.C. 6s,old,Jan.&Ju.	30½
N.C. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	30½
N.C. 6s. N.C.R.J.&J.	50
N.C.6s,N.C.R.A.& O.	50
N.C.6s,do.,C.offJ.&J.	37
N.C.6s,do.do.offA&O.	37
N.C.6s,F'd'g Act,'66.	21
N.C.6s,F'd'g Act,'68.	20
N.C.6s, n. bds.,J.& J.	15
N.C.6s,Sp'l. Tax,cl.1.	8
N.C.6s,Sp'l. Tax,cl.2.	8
N.C.6s,Sp'l. Tax,cl.3.	7½
Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ohio 6s, '86	106
Rhode Island 6s	104
South Carolina 6s	27
S. C. 6s, J. & J	21
S. C 6s A. & O	20
S. C. 6s,F'd'gAct,'66.	23
S. C.6s,L.C.,'89,J.&J.	17
S. C.6s,L.C.,'89,A&O.	17
S. C. 7s, '88	17
S. C. non-fund'l bds.	7
Tenn. 6s, old	75
Tenn. 6s, old, ex. C.	57⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	75
Tenn. 6s, new, ex. C.	57
Tenn. 6s, new series.	57
Texas 10s, of '76	97
Virginia 6s, old	36
Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	36
Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	36
Va. 6s, Consol. bds	55
Va. 6s,ex.mat'd 2d se.	41½
Va. 6s, def'd bds	11

And the following for the railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	106
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	101⅛
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	98
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	23⅛
B., C. R.& M.,1st 7s, g	50
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	50
Ches. & O. 6s, ex op.	40
Chic. & Alton Inc	109½
Joliet & Chicago 1st	106
La. & Mo. 1st guar	80½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	96
C., B.& Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	112
Chic., R. I. & Pac	107
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n	108
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C	102⅛
Am. D. & I. bds	98
M.& St.P.1st 8s P.D	106½
M.&St.P.1st7 3-10P.D	91½
M.& St.P. 7s G.D. R.	80
M.& St.P.1stLa.C.D.	84
M.& St.P.1stI.& M.D.	71
M.& St.P.1st, H.& D.	72
M.& St.P.1st,C.& M.	76½
M. & St. P. 2d	74
Chic. & N. W. S. F	102
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	94½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	86
Chic. & N. W. 1st	95½
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bs	83½
Galena & Chic. Ext.	104½
Winona & St. P. 1st.	70
Winona & St. P. 2d	65
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s S.F.	103
Del., L. & W. 1st	101
Del., L. & W. 2d	106
Del., L. & W. 7s C	110
Morris & E. 1st	105¾
Morris & E. 2d	102¾
Morris & E. con	94
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	98
Erie 1st Extended	102½
Erie 3d 7s. '83	99
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98
Erie 5th 7s, '88	98
B., N.Y.& E.1st,'77	89
Han. & St. J. L. G	100
Han. & St. J. 8s C	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c.'75	100
D. & S. C. Second D.	97
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	80
Ind., B. & W. 1st	48
M. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	99½
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c	103
Clev. & Tol. S. F	106
Clev. & Tol. n. bs	97
Clev., P. & A. o. bs	103
Clev., P. & A. n. bs	98
Det., Mon. & T. bs	99

Buff. & Erie n. bs	98¼
Buff. & S. L. 7s	102
Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st	87
L. Shore Div. bds	98
L. Shore C. C. 1st	102¾
L. Shore C. R. 1st	100
L. Shore C. C. 2d	94
Marietta & Cin. 1st	100
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	99⅝
Mich. 1st 8s 1882 S.F	111
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	111
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	111
H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85	108
Hud. R. 7s, 3d '75	99½
Harlem 1st, 7s, C	107½
Harlem 1st, 7s, R	107½
North Miss. 1st	80½
Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	95⅜
Ohio & Miss. Con	93½
Ohio & M. 2d, Con	78
Central Pac. G. Bds.	95⅜
Cen. P. State Aid bs.	102
West. Pac. Bds	85½
Un. Pac. 1st bds	89⅞
Un. Pac. L. G., 7s	88
Un. P. Inc. past due.	90½
Un. Pac. S. Fund	76⅛
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	82½
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	72½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109½
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95
Cl. & P. Con. S. F.	98½
Cl. & P. 3d	100
Cl. & Pitt. 4th	93
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	67½
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.	20
St. L. & I. M. 1st	86
St. L. & I. M. 2d	61½
Alt. & Terre H. 1st	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71½
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s.	92
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80½
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.	88
T. & W. 1st, St.L.Div.	73¼
Tol. & Wab. 2d	69½
T. & W. Cons. Conv.	56
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	68
Quincy & Tol. 1st	65

Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, Paton & Co., bankers, request attention to their announcement in our advertising columns of their business specialties, embracing Sterling Exchange, Bank and Bankers' accounts, the receipt of balances at interest subject to sight drafts, and the making of advances on domestic and European consignments.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 13—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1867, 109½; new 5s, 103¼; Erie Railway Shares, 26¾; do. preferred, 43.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3¾ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the bank of England rate.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £71,000.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 12—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 97¾ for the issue of 1862.

Nov. 13.—United States 5-20 bonds, 97⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 13—P. M.—Rentes quoted at 61f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 90,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export, and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 557,000 bales, including 138,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 56,000 bales, including 26,000 bales American. Actual export, 9,000 bales. The stock afloat is 351,000 bales, including 198,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October, at 7⅛d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 38,000 quarters, including 25,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 9d. ₱ cental for Club California White. Flour, 22s.@23s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Spirits Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ gallon. Calcutta Linseed, 55s. 6d.@56s. Sperm-oil, £105 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 13.—Petroleum, 23f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Spanish Gold, 207@207½; American Gold, 212@213. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 98@100 premium; short-sight do., 102@104 premium; 60 days' gold, 117@119 premium; short-sight do., 120@122 premium; on Paris, 118@120 premium. Sugar—No. 12 U. S., 18@19¼ reals ₱ arroba.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	21	Lubri. Oil, bbls	143
Beans, bbls	388	Leather, sides	13,545
Cotton, bales	745	Moss, bales	62
Copper, bbls	156	Oil-cake, pks	2,765
Copper, cakes	377	Beef, pks	1,295
Dried Fruit, pks	32	Pork, pks	25
Flour, bbls	25,938	Cut-meats, pks	115
Meal, bbls	1,100	Lard, tcs	337
Meal, bags	240	Butter, pks	4,278
Wheat, bushels	194,510	Cheese, pks	8,844
Corn, bushels	59,180	Resin, bbls	1,500
Oats, bushels	82,466	Sugar, bbls	540
Rye, bushels	8,077	Syrup, bbls	49
Malt, bushels	1,400	Spelter, pieces	620
Barley, bushels	41,811	Tallow, pks	66
Peas, bushels	2,700	Tobacco, hhds	24
Eggs, bbls	1,218	Tobacco, pks	713
Grease, pks	10	Wool, bales	37
Hops, bales	379	Whisky, bbls	201
Hides, No.	378	Stearine, pks	50
Hides, bdls	1,352		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Zealot, for Liverpool—3,050 bales Cotton.

By the bark Uero, for Glasgow—32,052 bushels Corn, 3,456 bags Grain.

By the bark Kohinoor, for Bermuda—885 bbls. Potatoes, 292 bbls. Flour, 220 bags Oats, 246 bags Corn, 4 bags Feed, 6 bxs. Candles, 1 box Soap, 5 pks. Furniture, 4 pks. Wheels, 1 Barrow, 10 bbls. Oil, 35 bbls. Meal, 62 bbls. Apples, 116 bbls. Cement, 4 bbls. Tar, 6 pails Lard, 2 nests Tubs, 38 pks. Beans, 25 bbls. Beef and Pork, 89 bxs. Soap, 2 bxs. Sashes, 6 bbls. Bread, 1 Horse, 8 bbls. Pork, 70 bushels Peas, 60 bags Bran, 2 bbls. Meats, 2 cases Chairs, 6 coils Rope, 7 pks. Butter, 6 bxs. Biscuit, 1 package Furniture, 1 bbl. Barley, 1 bbl. Rice, 15 bxs. Cheese, 2 bbls. Hams, 2 bbls. Bacon, 15 bbls. Sugar, 5 bbls. Onions, 10 bushels Bran, 73 cases Canned Goods, 2 chests Tea, 5 bbls. Kerosene Oil, 60 pks. Beds, 10 Carriages, 75 Boards, 30 Tables, 65 bdls. Chairs, 10 Hoses.

By the ship Benvenue, for Glasgow—1,011 bbls. Resin, 25,787 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer Holland, for London—100 bbls. Wax, 6,443 bxs. Cheese, 117 tcs. Pork, 100 tcs. Beef, 689 half-chests Tea, 49 bales Sarsaparilla, 325 cases Canned Goods, 36 bxs. Bacon, 2,900 bbls. Flour, 1,200 sacks Oil-cake, 2 tcs. Tobacco, 43 hhds. Tobacco, 950 bales Hops, 94 bbls. Apples, 33 bbls. Beans, 18 bbls. Potatoes, 7 cks. Bristles, 3 cases Tortoise-shell, 1 Steam Cylinder, 33 cases Water, 2,880 Staves, 3 cases Paper, 73 cases Tobacco, 21 half-bxs. Tobacco, 40,743 bushels Corn, 700 bags Linseed-cake, 250 bags Seed, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 72 bales Straw Braid, 171 pks. Tobacco.

By the steamer Pereire, for Havre—190 bales Cotton, 1 case Chromos, 200 cases Bacon, 545 bags Bones, 1 case Wood-cutting Machines, 2 cases Fruit, 1 case Drills, 1 case Seed, 26 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 67 bdls. Whalebone, 34 Mowers, 21 Reapers, 6 bbls. Pearl Ash, 16 bales S. I. Cotton, 5 pks. Machines, 226 Hides, 1,250 tcs. Lard, 51 bags Hoops, 303 bags Horns, 4,025 bdls. Wet-salted Hides, 21 cases Tools, 2 cases Silverware, 2 cases Leather, 30 bbls. Seeds, 35 cases Sewing-machines, 35 bbls. Potash, 16 cases Salmon, 17 Silver Bars, 1 case Fire-arms, 1 box Pictures, 1 bbl. Potatoes, 2 bbls. Oysters, 1 Trunk Effects, 9½ hhds. Wine, 672 bales Salted Hides.

By the bark Prins Alexandra, for St. Croix—50 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Alewives, 50 bbls. Peas, 4 cks. Bread, 40 bbls. Bread, 25 bxs. Biscuit, 50 bbls. Flour, 10 kegs Nails, 30 cases Kerosene Oil, 285 bxs. Candles, 2 bxs. Sapolio, 1 box Bacon, 35 Hams, 24 bxs. Cheese, 40 pair Plow-handles, 100 pails Butter, 100 bxs. Herring, 3 bxs. Shoes, 100 pails Lard, 20 bbls. Onions, 10 bbls. Potatoes.

By the brig Dart, for St. Pierre—111 bags Saltpetre, 500 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork, 20 tcs. Hams, 20 cases Lard, 12,000 Staves, 2,800 Shooks, 30 Mules, 80 bdls. Heads, 30 Water Casks.

By the schooner Mary Helen, for Pernambuco, &c.—5,900 cases Oil, 100 bbls. Rezin, 2 cases Hydraulic Rams, 12 Plows, 50 kegs Biscuits, 10 cases Cotton Goods, 6 cases Drills, 50 kegs Lard, 100 bbls. Flour, 1 case Tobacco.

COFFEE—A further addition of 9,513 bags was made to-day to the available supply of Rio, in first hands, by the arrival of the E. H. Drummond with 5,513 bags, and the Christine with 4,000 bags. The market has been depressed mainly by the accumulating stock in the absence of any considerable demand, and prices have been quoted much much lower, the quotations on good to prime having been reduced 1c., and on ordinary to fair ½c. ₱ lb. Of the Christine's cargo 2,000 bags have been sold at 18c., gold, leaving the stock in first hands 30,900 bags. A moderate inquiry has been noted for other descriptions within our range, the market showing, in most instances, less firmness. Sales have been reported of 8,000 mats Java, by the Vier Ge Broeders, and 1,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 14¾c.@20¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quoted stronger for early deliveries, the official figures showing an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb. on Ordinary, and ⅛c. ₱ lb. on other grades, with a fair demand noted chiefly for shipment and spinning. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,051 bales, (of which 588 bales were placed on last evening,) including 763 bales to shippers, 848 bales to spinners, and 500 bales in transit. Of the sales280 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅞c. ₱ lb. The business for forward delivery has been much more extensive, and the market has been quoted firmer, the dealings showing an improvement of 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,900 bales, of which 5,500 bales were on last evening, and 21,400 bales to-day with 1,500 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 5-16c.; December, 14 ⅜c.; January, 15 1-32c.@15 1-16c.; February, 15⅜c.; March, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April, 15 31-32c.@16c.; May, 16¼c.@17 9-32c.; June, 16½c.@16 17-32c., and July, 16¾c.@16 13-16c. ₱ lb. closing firmly. The receipts at this port to-day were 745 bales, including 422 bales from Baltimore, and 323 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,300 bales, and for the week 131,545 bales, against 120,249 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 954,347 bales, against 742,229 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 71,776 bales; to the Continent, 25,884 bales; stock in New-York, 83,828 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 472,968 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, but at irregular and generally lower prices. Regular shipping extras have been moderately dealt in, at about 10c.@15c. off previous quotations in most instances. New Minnesota trade and family extras have been decidedly cheaper, under very urgent offerings, especially of trade brands, which have been freely purchased, partly for export, at the materially reduced figures. Some negotiations have been reported as in progress for considerable lines, for late November and December delivery, at low rates, but nothing reported reliably as having been actually closed. Old Minnesota extras have been in light supply and held with comparative firmness, on a moderate jobbing demand. Most other trade and family brands have been offered with more freedom, giving buyers the advantage as to values, yet with stimulating purchases, to any notable extent, outside of the dealings in a jobbing way. Superfine and No. 2 stock, not having been abundant, has been held with some show of confidence, though not active, and closed irregularly. The sales since our last have been 22,650 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 70@$4 35, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, mainly at $4 75@$5; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; very poor to choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 60@$5, mainly at $4 75@$5; fancy do. at $5 10@$5 50, the latter an extreme; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $4 65@$5 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 35; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, $4 90@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 10@$7 75; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$7; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 35@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher; Old Minnesota Extras, trade and family, $5 75@$7 50 ₱ bbl....Included in the reported sales have been 6,300 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mills, product, on the basis of our quotations, and about 6,900 bbls. new Minnesota trade Extras within the reduced range....Southern Flour has been moderately active, but rather easier in price, holders meeting the demand quite promptly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 25@$8 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been in quite moderate supply and good request at a further improvement in prices. We now quote the range from $4 20@$5 50 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 570 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in fair request within the range of from $4 00@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 35@$4 60 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 850 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in demand and quoted at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal has been rather more sought after, within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in fair demand within the range of $3 to $3 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been further advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel, on reduced offerings, and a brisk demand, mainly from export buyers, though to a fair extent for milling purposes, closing quite firmly. Winter Wheat has been also quite actively sought after, particularly the better qualities, which have been offered sparingly and held at extreme rates, checking business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 249,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 12½ for fair ordinary to strictly prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 12@$1 12½ for stock afloat; $1 08@$1 09 for No. 3 do., mostly at $1 09, afloat; $1 08@$1 09 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly car stock; $1 06@$1 09 for ordinary to very choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 05 for stock in store, subsequently quoted at $1 07 bid for prime, in store, and $1 07½@$1 08½ for fair to prime do., afloat; $1 04@$1 07 for new No. 3 Spring, (other than Milwaukee;) $1 13@$1 17 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 18@$1 27 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 25 for old Milwaukee, in store; $1 04@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 26@$1 40 for White Western, ordinary to very choice, from cars and afloat; $1 38 for extra choice White Michigan, in store; $1 24@$1 30 for fair ordinary to extra choice Amber Western; $1 18@$1 25 for fair ordinary to very choice Red Western, from cars and afloat; $1 20@1 24 for about fair to very choice Red Western, in store....Corn has been in quite active request, mainly for home use and on speculative account, though partly for export, at a further advance of 1c. a bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 204,000 bushels at 92c.@94½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 94c.@94½c. for prime, afloat, and 92c.@92½c. for good average stock, in store; 93c. yellow Western, in store; 85c.@89c. for New Mixed Western, part to arrive, chiefly 87c.@88½c. for stock from cars and afloat, ₱ bushel. Also, 8,000 bushels prime old Mixed Western, last half of November, option, at 93c. ₱ bushel....Rye firmer and wanted; small lots of State sold at 95c., from cars; prime Canada, in bond, quoted at 95c. bid, with asking price running 3c.@5c. a bushel higher....Barley quoted steady, on a moderate demand and restricted offering. Sales have been reported of 26,000 bushels foreign, to arrive, on the basis of $1 50 for German and $1 30 for Danubian....Barley Malt has been quiet since our last, within the previous range....Canada Peas without further movement of importance; quoted, in bond, at $1 10@$1 12....Oats have been again quite active and quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, with sales reported of 84,500 bushels at 64c.@66½c. for inferior to very choice Mixed Western, from cars, in store, and afloat, mainly at 66c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 65¾c. for do. to arrive within five days, and 65c. for do., in store; 65c.@67c. for White Western, inferior to prime car lots, with some very choice stock held higher; 66c.@67c. for White State, part to arrive at the inside rate; 65c.@65¼c. for Mixed do., part to arrive and delivered from store....Feed in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $21@$31 ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—Has been comparatively dull since our last, invoices of foreign especially so, none having been reported sold, with values ruling somewhat nominal. No further arrivals reported. And in a jobbing way foreign product has also been quiet, the business having been confined to 50 hhds. Demerara, in lots, at 45c., and 110 hhds. Porto Rico and English Island, also in lots—the former mostly at from 48c.@55c., and the latter at 48c.@50c., chiefly at 48c. for Barbados. New crop New-Orleans has further declined materially, under more liberal offerings and a moderate demand, closing with prime to fancy quoted at from 61c.@67c. Sales have been made of 160 bbls., in lots, at 65c.@68c.; and 101 bbls., at auction, at 60½c.@65c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 43c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@63c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 61c.@67c. for prime to very fancy. Syrups have been in comparatively moderate request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses have been quoted on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 8c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more confidently on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Strained, but has been quiet; 250 bbls good Strained sold at $2 37½ ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine very dull at 35½c. for Merchantable.

OILS—The general market has been comparatively quiet. Whale and Sperm have been held with confidence, on, however, a restricted movement. Linseed, Lard, and Menhaden Oils have been attracting rather more attention at the ruling figures. Cotton-seed Oil held above of buyers as a rule, checking business. Most other kinds without notable animation. We quote: Crude Whale, 58c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1@$1 10 for good to strictly prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@59c.; Linseed-oil from 78c.@79c. in casks and bbls. Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 42½c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@50c.; Yellow do., 51c.@56c.; White do., 62c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 05; Cocoanut-oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been purchased here to the extent of 3,000 bbls., in bulk, at 5½c., and 3,000 bbls., in shipping order, at 8½c. ₱ gallon; market quiet but steady. At Philadelphia 2,000 bbls., in shipping order, sold at 8c....Refined dull and weak, quoted here at 11c., and at Philadelphia at 10⅜c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 16¾c....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more urgent request at advanced prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 750 bbls. Western, chiefly at $20 25, cash, 50 bbls. at $20 25, with job lots quoted at the close at $20 37@$20 50, and Western Mess, November options, quoted at the close at $20 25 bid. Other kinds nominally unchanged....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at rather easier prices; City quoted at 8¼c.@8⅝c., chiefly at 8½c.@8⅝c. ....Cut-meats moderately active; Shoulders quoted lower; sales include 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c.; 4,000 lbs. Smoking Bellies at 10½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.@7½c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.; 20,000 lbs. Pickled Hams at 11¼c.@11½c.; 1,380 Smoked Hams at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb....Bacon scarce and wanted; 250 bxs. City Long Clear, November option, sold at 10¾c., held at 11c. for prompt delivery. Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted at 10½c. ₱ lb.... Lard has been less active, and options for forward delivery on Western Steam were quoted during the day fully ⅜c. ₱ lb. lower, but the later dealings indicated a slight improvement on the lowest figures of the day. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam, within the range of 15½c.@15¾c.; (with a settlement for 200 tcs. at 15c.;) 125 tcs. City Steam at 15c.@15⅜c.; the latter rate for choice and small lots of Refined at 15c.@15½c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 6,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12⅞c.@13¼c., closing at 12 15-16c.; 6,500 tcs., seller six months, at 12¾c.@13 1-16c., closing at 12¾c.@12 13-16c.; 1,250 tcs., seller January, at 12 13-16c.@13½c., closing with 12⅞c. bid; and 1,500 tcs., January and February, at 12⅞c., closing with this price bid. And for prompt delivery, at Cincinnati, 100 tcs. at 13½c. And for February delivery at Chicago, 1,000 tcs. at $12 45. The more liberal arrivals of Hogs at central Western points, the colder weather, and the unfavorable Western market reports were the chief causes of the depression in values....Beef has been quiet and somewhat irregular in the local market. Free shipments for Liverpool are noted, chiefly direct from the West. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected.... Tierce Beef has been nominal at $19 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams in fair demand at $21@$23 for best Western. Sales 75 bbls....The finest grades of Butter meet with a comparatively prompt sale at steady rates. Most other kinds have been rather quiet, within our range. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@47c. for very choice to very fancy; 19c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy. ....Cheese has been offered and purchased more freely at rather easier rates. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to very fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive as a rule, with prices quoted weak. Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at $6 50@$8 25; Rangoon free, at $6@$6 25, and Patna free, at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 30c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet since our last, at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been active and firm, with further sales reported of 2,500 bags by the Wave Queen, 2,500 bags by the Roslin Castle, 2,000 bags and 2,500 pockets by the Arundel Castle, and 5,500 pockets by other vessels, at $2 40, and 3,000 bags by the Artist at $2 42½, gold, ₱ 56 lbs., 60 days credit. Clover has been quiet but steady. Prime new crop quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb....Rough Flax has been in light request at $2@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 80 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—A moderate jobbing business has been reported at steady rates. Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c. and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6¼c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw has been dull but steady to-day. Holders have been unwilling to make further concessions. The demand, however, has been limited. Sales have been made of only 240 hhds. Molasses Sugar, chiefly at 7c.@7½c.; 91 hhds. Demerara, in bond, for Canada, on private terms; and 892 bxs., including Clayed at 8 15-16c., and Molasses at 7¼c. ₱ lb. We quote fair Refining, 7⅞c.@8c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 7c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quite moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9½c.@10c.; and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been firm as to price, but less active. The export demand has been checked, in part, by the scarcity of freight-room. Sales equal to 95,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb....Stearine, very scarce, with choice held at 20c. for prompt delivery. For forward delivery, 300 tcs., January and February options, sold at 14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been rather a better demand chiefly for Japan without further decided changes in prices. Sales, 3,000 half-chests Oolong, 400 half-chests Japan, and 400 half-chests Green on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 36c.@$1 25; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@$1 20; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@25c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 26c.@$1; Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@30c.; Congou, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@85c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced to $1 05 ₱ gallon, on sales of equal to 250 bbls.

WOOL—The demand for the more desirable grades of stock—which have been offered quite moderately—has been fairly active, in good part for manufacturing purposes, and the reported dealings have been indicative of a somewhat firmer and more confident temper in the general market. Domestic Fleece, California Spring, and Texas product have been selling with comparative freedom, especially considering the lighter supplies available of suitable qualities. Foreign has been in moderate request on the basis of late quotations, with restricted offerings noted of most descriptions. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 291,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, mainly at from 50c.@57c.; 128,000 lbs. Unwashed stock, part at 40c.@42½c.; 5,000 lbs. Washed at 60c.; 13,500 lbs. Scoured at 75c.@80c.; 556 pks. and 32,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 45c.@50c; 330 pks. and 11,500 lbs. Combing, part at 48c.@80c. for Unwashed, and Washed; 50 bales Oregon at 39c.@41c.; 20,000 lbs. Nevada, 50 bales Mestiza, and 8 bags Black, on private terms; 775 bales and 47,000 lbs. California Spring at 27c.@35c.; 164 bales and 5,000 lbs. California Fall on private terms; 78,000 lbs. Texas at 24c.@33c.; 8,000 lbs. Georgia at 22c.@32c.; and 20 bales Australian at 52½c. ₱ lb. Further sales of some magnitude were rumored, but no authentic details were made public.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.
X to XX	45@57
Picklock	58@65
No. 1 Fleece	44@52
No. 2 Fleece	40@48
Southern, coarse to fine	30@42
Tub-washed Fleece	48@56
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15@35
New-Mexico Fleece	16@30
California Spring Clip	19@34
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	19@26
Extra Pulled	45@50
Super Pulled	44@50
No. 1 Pulled	30@35
Lambs' Pulled	44@52
Donskoi	17@36
Montevideo	16@35
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18@32
Rio Grande	17@30
Mexican	17@21
Cape	32@37
Cape Pulled	50@60
Combing Wool	38@65
Australian Wool	43@55
South American Pulled, common to extra	36@80
East India Wool	15@50
Mediterranean	15@34
Noils	20@50
Camel's Hair	16@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	20@28

FREIGHTS—The general market has been less active. Berth freights have been quoted about steady as to rates, with the main call for accommodation for Grain, Provisions, and Resin, the Grain and Provisions chiefly for British ports. The chartering business has been moderate. Grain tonnage has been in fair request, but at low figures. Petroleum tonnage has been in moderate demand at about late rates. Cotton, Tobacco, and Lumber tonnage attracted less attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last include 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 5d. ₱ bushel; 218 tcs. Tallow at 20s., and 200 tons measurement goods at 15s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 180 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb., the inside rate to complete cargo; 16,000 bushels Grain, next week's shipments, at 5d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel; 1,200 tcs. Beef, at 5s. ₱ tierce; 160 tons Provisions, in lots, at 25s. ₱ ton; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d. Also, an Austrian bark, 601 tons, hence with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Residuum, at 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl., with privilege of some Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and two ships, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 47s. 6d.@50s....For London, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl., and, by steam, 100 bbls. Apples, 100 bales Hops, and 3,000 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, equal to 48,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 30 tons Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton; 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce; 50 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol Channel, an Italian bark, 553 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, at 8s. 6d.; another, 515 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at the same rate, with part of cargo in bags....For Cork, and orders, two barks, 950 and 592 tons, with Wheat, as reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, by steam, 1,500 pks. Provisions, mainly Lard; 200 bales Cotton, and 4,500 Hides on private terms; also, a Norwegian bark, 481 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha and Crude Petroleum, quoted at 4s. 7½d.@4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Belfast, an Italian bark, 598 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 4s. ₱ quarter, and 4,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain and 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms. ....For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 648 tons, hence, with about 20,000 cases Petroleum, at 16c. and £10 gratuity....For Gibraltar and orders, a British schooner, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, within the range of 18c.@25c., the latter rate for Salonica or Syria....For Boston, an American brig, 339 tons, with fruit, from Sicily, at $3,000 currency and port charges.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

There has been a slow and uneven trade in Live Stock on both yesterday and to-day. The present cold weather has, however, opened a prospect of better sales in Washington Market, and should it continue, wholesale trade will speedily commence. Beeves sold on yesterday and to-day from 6c.@13c. ₱ lb., 13¼c. being refused for choice quality Beeves, weights 4½ to 8¼ cwt. on 54 to 57 lbs. net, with a few sales on 58 lbs. net. The Market continues slow and small in fresh Milch Cows; prices, $30@$80 ₱ head. Veals very scarce, from 7c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves in moderate demand from $7@$11 ₱ head. Sheep sold from 4½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at $6 81¾ ₱ cwt.; City-dressed from 8⅜c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; general sales at 8⅝c. ₱ lb. Trade improved but not firm.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—Bray & Fitch sold for Hedges, Hoff & Co. 66 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for J. Bradbourne 32 generally good Kentucky Steers, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. C. Khan sold for G. Baker 48 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, quality good, Steers from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 9 cwt., Oxen from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt., strong. M. Goldschmidt sold for Strauss Brothers 96 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 Kentucky Oxen at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. J. Wild held on sale for Schrocheld & Sultsberger 28 choice Virginia Steers, offered and declined 12¾c. ₱ lb., or $119 ₱ head. Also, for J. Wein, 30 choice Virginia Steers, offered and declined, 13¼c. ₱ lb., or $134 ₱ head, to be on sale on Sunday at One Hundredth Street Yards. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co., were disposed of as follows: F. Samuels sold 44 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 156 poor Colorado Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 42 Missouri Steers, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 to 7¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold 250 Cherokee Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. strong. C. Hoover sold 185 Kentucky Sheep, weight 86 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb. P. Kase sold 46 Jersey Ewes, weight 6,800 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 65 Jersey Ewes, weight 100 lbs. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 559 Sheep, weight 45,860 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 120 Sheep, weight 9,670 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 16,320 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 774 Sheep, weight 65,380 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 400 Sheep, weight 33,330 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 190 Sheep, weight 1,695 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 34 Lambs, weight 2,160 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 3 cars of fresh Sheep and 3 cars of Sheep over since yesterday.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—There were no sales to-day up to noon. P. Lerch held on sale 4 cars of Sheep. T. H. Reid sold 153 Ohio Hogs, weight 26,240 lbs., at $6 81¾ ₱ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 32 Sheep, weight 2,800 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 193 Sheep, weight 17,530 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 56 Sheep, weight 6,550 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; 58 Lambs, weight 3,550 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 66 Lambs, weight 4,910 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 100 Lambs, weight 7,340 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 19 Sheep, weight 1,340 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 90 Sheep, weight 7,240 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 34 cull Lambs, weight 1,800 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,230 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 298 Michigan Sheep, weight 23,160 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 19 Michigan Sheep, weight 1,700 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 94 State Sheep, weight 9,180 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 59 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,730 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 115 Ohio Sheep, weight 935 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 210 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,860 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 78 Canada Sheep, weight 8,890 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 32 Michigan Sheep, weight 1,930 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 81 State Lambs, weight 5,240 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 159 Canada Lambs, weight 12,360 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,111 head of horned Cattle, 3,638 Sheep and Lambs, 4,548 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth street Hog Yards: 8,245 Hogs, 3,154 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth street Sheep Yards: 6,310 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 37 Calves, 9 Bulls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,407 head, or 671 cars, against 476 cars for the same time last week; the market closed firm at ruling prices for the week, with a good feeling prevailing; only 1 load remains unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,600 head, against 10,400 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 25; Canada Lambs, $6 50@$7; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5; the only sales reported were 900 head Western Sheep, ranging from 83 to 94 lbs., at $4 40@$5 12½; 192 head Canada Lambs, averaging 79 lbs., at $6 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 770 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 42,500 head, against 34,500 head for the same time last week; the market was active at strong yesterday's prices; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 60; Heavy Hogs, $6 62½@$6 80; about 2,500 head were disposed of.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 591 cars, or 245 cars in excess of the receipts of last week at this time. Market dull and lower, being fully ½c. ₱ lb. off. Good Stockers, 3⅜c.@4c.; good butchering Steers, 5c.@6c.; common, 3½c.@4½c.; top price, 7c. Receipts of Milch Cows, 125 head; sales of 25 head at $40@$65 for common to good, and $70@$85 for extra fine milkers. Only a few Veal Calves in market. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13,200, or 4,600 in excess of last week; average quality fair; ruling of market about the same as last week; demand for Extra Sheep strong. Hogs—Home and Eastern demands good, and market advanced ½c. on all grades; sales, 10,000 head at $6 80@$7 50, latter for heavy Western. Horses in more demand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Cattle fairly active, especially for good grades; prices steady and unchanged; good to extra Natives, $5 25@$6 75; inferior to choice Texans, $1 50@$4 50; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,100. Live Hogs firm and active; packers buying freely; inferior to extra, $5 80@$6 85, mostly at $6 20@$6 70; receipts, 37,000; shipments, 9,000. Sheep firm and in fair demand; poor to choice, $3 75@$4 50; receipts, 500.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Spring, 92c.@93c.; No. 2 do., 88c. for regular, 87½c. for fresh spot, 88c. December, 89c. January; No. 2 Spring, 82c.@83c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 75c., cash, 73c. all the year; Rejected, Old, 72c.; New, 65c.@66c. Oats in good demand and higher; No. 2, 48⅝c.@48¾c., cash, 48⅜c. all the year; Rejected, 46c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 85c.@85½c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 26, cash or November; $1 27, December; No. 3 Spring, $1 13½@$1 17. Pork in fair demand and lower at $18, cash; $17 90, all the year, and $17 60, February. Lard in fair demand and lower at 13¼c., spot; 12¼c., all the year. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Short Ribbed Middles, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Short Clear Middles, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Green Hams firm at 9¾c.@10c. for 15 lb. average. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 97c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4¼c. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed at 88½c.@88⅝c., December; Corn, 75¼c., November, 73¼c. all the year; Oats, 49¼c., November, 48¼c. all the year; Barley, $1 29½, December, bid. Receipts—9,006 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 26,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 44,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 14c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Amber Western, $1 17@$1 24; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 16; No. 3 do., $1 12; Rejected, $1 08; Red Maryland, $1 11@$1 28; Amber do., $1 30@$1 32; White do., $1 12@$1 32. Corn active and firm, with Southern, 78c.@83c.; Yellow Southern, 72c.@83c.; Western Mixed, 87c. Oats steady; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63.; do. White, 64c.@65c. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork, $21. Bulk Meats—No stock offering; sales could readily be made at 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders; 12c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon firmer and higher; stock light; Shoulders, 9½c., Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Sugar-cured Hams 14c.@15c. Lard firmer and higher at 15c. Western Butter firm; stock light, fine grades especially scarce; choice to fine Tub, 30c@33c.; Rolls, 29c.@31c. Coffee nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal at $4 95@$5. Whisky lower and scarce at $1 02.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 03½@$1 04½, December. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 68½c @69c.; New Mixed, 63c.@64c., closing at the inside price. Oats opened firm at 53c.@53½c.; closed at 54c. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 3 Spring $1 15@$1 20; No. 2 do., $1 30. Rye firm at 87c.@88c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork—Futures higher at $18 75@$19 12½, February. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon firm and in improved demand; only a jobbing order trade. Lard rather easier at 13c. cash; 12½c. February. Live Hogs firm and active; packing lots, $6 25@$6 85; Extra, $7. Cattle in fair demand for best grades, but few offering; low grades plenty and dull; scrub Steers, mixed lots, $1 50@$3; fair to choice Beef Cattle, $3 50@$5 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 Hogs, 2,200 Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Imports by lake and rail for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 22,000 bbls.; Wheat, 280,458 bushels; Corn, 17,200 bushels; Oats, 6,300 bushels; Barley, 12,100 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 129,185 bushels; Corn, 36,273 bushels; Barley, 9,882 bushels; Flour, 1,837 bbls. Rail Exports—Wheat, 1,850 bushels; Corn, 4,640 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c. Flour steady; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 98c. Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 12; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 01; Red Winter, $1 12@$1 13. Corn dull; No. 2 Western held at 83c.@83½c.; High Mixed New Toledo, 77c. Oats scarce and firm; Western at 57c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley firm; sales of Western at $1 30; Canada held at $1 40@$1 50. Barley Malt firm; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Balance unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extras, $4 37½@$4 62½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $7@$8. Wheat steady; Red, $1 23; Amber, $1 24@1 29; White, $1 32@$1 37. Rye quoted at $1 01@$1 03. Corn quiet; Yellow and Mixed, 92c.@92½c.; Old, 75c.@78c. Oats firm; White, 63c.@65c. Petroleum easier; Refined, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Crude nominal; 7⅝c.@7¾c., in bbls.; 4¾c., in bulk. Whisky firm at $1 01. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 38c.@40c.; Western prime, 33c.@34c.; choice Western rolls, 32c.@33c. Cheese quiet; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; New-York prime, 14½c.@15½c.; Western prime, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs strong and scarce; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 30c.@32c.; Western, 29c.@30c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Extra White Michigan, $1 35. Corn quiet at 85c.@86c. for New High Mixed. Barley firm; sales, 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 50. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted ₱ ton; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21@$23; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c.; Barley, 7c. to New-York; Barley, 6c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—8,700 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Peas, 687,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Barley, 7,500 bushels Peas, and 392,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 03@$1 06. Corn in fair demand and a shade lower; Ear, 61c.@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 53c.@56c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 95c. Barley firmer and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Butter in good demand for best grades; others quiet. Lard firm at 13½c., spot. Bulk-meats firm; no fully-cured here; partly cured selling at $7 30@$7 50 for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c.@11c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders held at 9¼c.; Sides, 13c.@14c., to come out of smoke. Green Meats unsettled; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Sides, 9½c. Hams, 15 lbs. average, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Whisky firm at 96c. Live Hogs active and higher: Common, $6 65@$6 75; Medium to Fair Packing, $6 85@$7; Good Packing and Extra Butchers', $7@$7 25. Receipts—6,500. Shipments—580.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The Wool market is dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 55c.@56c.; Extra, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@51c.; Medium, 53c.@55c; Coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42c.@48c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 40c.@42c.; tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 24c.@26c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 42c.@47c.; No. 1 and Superfine Pulled, 44c.@48c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 22c.@27c.; California, fine and medium, 30c.@40c.; California, coarse, 25c.@35c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 01; No. 2, 90¾c.; November, 88c.; December, 87¼c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 2, in store, 49c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 75c.@75½c. Rye easier; No. 1, 91c. Barley easier; not quotably lower; stronger; No. 2 Spring, year, $1 27; December, $1 31; No. 3, in store, $1 10. Provisions held firmly. Pork, $18 25, cash, for prime. Lard, 13½c. Bulk Meats scarce; no fully cured here; Short Clear Middles, December and January, 9¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¾c., loose. Hams in pickle, 15 lbs. average, 10¼c.; Long-cut Hams, 11c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 7¾c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; extra do., $1 17; Michigan Amber, spot, $1 07¾; December, $1 08½; January, $1 10; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 Red, $1 05½. Corn a shade better, closing dull; High Mixed new, spot, 68¼c.; December, 66½c.; Low Mixed, 67¼c.; new, 66½c. Oats firmer and higher; Michigan, 52¼c.; White, 54¼c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 49,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 18; No. 1 White, $1 14; Amber Michigan, $1 08¼. Corn dull and lower at 81c. Oats in good demand at 52c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and dull; new, 90c. in store. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Pork, Lard, and Bacon—None here.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.; 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 5,416 bales; gross, 5,416 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,616 bales; to the Continent, 1,813 bales; sales, 2,399 bales; stock, 85,631 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 31,248 bales; gross, 31,366 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 26,411 bales; to France, 3,902 bales; to the Continent, 5,873 bales; coastwise, 5,478 bales; sales, 11,031 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 13 15-16c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,403 bales; gross receipts, 4,438 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,336 bales; coastwise, 1,839 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 44,128 bales; weekly net receipts, 20,207 bales; gross receipts, 20,473 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,249 bales; to France, 3,513 bales; coastwise, 8,880 bales; sales, 13,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,300 bales; gross receipts, 3,300 bales; exports coastwise, 993 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 53,037; Weekly net receipts, 16,274 bales; gross receipts, 16,578 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,146 bales; coastwise, 3,907 bales; sales, 11,202 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,445 bales; gross, 2,453 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,268 bales; coastwise, 388 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 28,375 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,268 bales; gross, 14,276 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,268 bales; coastwise, 5,836 bales; sales, 9,200 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 6,027 bales; gross, 7,145 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,862 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 113,539 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 40,346 bales; gross, 47,449 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,992 bales; to the Continent, 5,934 bales; coastwise, 4,506 bales; sales, 31,000 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Tracy et al. vs. Watson; case and amendments settled.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Waterbury; order granted.
Matter of Shaw; order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Dambman vs. Butterfield; motion denied.
Foster vs. Hanson; motion granted; memorandum.
Stewart vs. Stewart; motion granted; memorandum.
Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Company; motion granted; memorandum.
Goodheart vs. Goodheart; motion denied.
O'Brien vs. Traynor; motion granted.
Johnson vs. Real Estate Trust Company; motion granted.
Matter of Colgan; order granted.
Donovan vs. Donovan; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.
Thompson vs. Thompson; motion denied; memorandum.
Sewell vs. Quinlan; order granted.
Hatch vs. Stabo; motion denied.
Ruggles vs. Wagstaff; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

Benton et al. vs. Wing et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.
Egbert et al. vs. Heffelsheimer; extra allowance of $150 granted.
Moody vs. Andrews et al.; motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Monell.

Schryer vs. Mayor, &c.; case and exceptions settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 64.—*Varmevar et al. vs. Bryant.*—Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.—The defendant in error brought suit in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts against the plaintiffs, as owners of the steamer Eastern Queen, for an assault committed upon him while a passenger on that vessel, and recovered judgment. Exceptions to the ruling of the court were afterward argued before the Supreme Judicial Court of the State and overruled, on the ground that the acts proved were in violation of the contract of the owners of the steamer, they being bound to protect passengers from assault. Subsequently certain of the owners belonging in Maine moved for a removal of the cause to the Federal courts, which was denied, on the ground that the motion was made too late. It is asserted that this refusal was error, and that this court has authority to re-examine the judgment of the State court rendered in the case, on the ground that the construction of the act was drawn in question below and the decision was against the right claimed.

R. M. Morse for plaintiff in error; C. R. Train for defendant.

No. 13.—*Douglas vs. Douglas, Administrator, &c.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The plaintiff below was the obligee of a bond conditioned for the return of certain specified goods, and brought his action averring that the obligor did not return the property. The defendant pleaded that the property specified was seized by the Marshal on a writ which the plaintiff caused to be served on him. To this a replication, admitting all these facts, averred a refusal of acceptance because the property was of less value than when it was delivered to the defendant. The court below sustained the objection to the property because of its deterioration in value, and the judgment was accordingly. It is here contended that the element of value was a new fact introduced, and was a departure from the obligation. The deterioration, not mentioned in the bond or declaration, is introduced and a new obligation in law is predicated upon it.

P. Phillips and W. B. Webb for plaintiff in error; W. S. Cox and J. W. Brady for defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The following were the proceedings in the Court of Appeals to-day:

No. 18.—Elizabeth S. Salter, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The Utica and Black River Railroad Company, appellant; argument resumed and concluded.

No. 31.—Anna Maria Calligan, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; judgment for respondent by default.

No. 35.—Augustus Hemenway, appellant, vs. William S. Wilson et al., Executors, &c., respondent; argued by Flamen B. Candler of counsel for appellant, and by William H. Dickinson and Charles Tracy for respondent.

No. 14.—James G. Wilson, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. C. Smalley et al., respondent; argued by E. L. Morgan, of counsel for appellant, and by E. W. Simmons for respondent.

No. 3.—Ann Marsh et al., Executors, &c., respondents vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellant; passed.

No. 41.—Edward R. Holly, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, appellant; judgment for the respondent by default.

No. 44.—John B. Greene, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, respondent; passed.

Proclamation made and court adjourned till Monday, Nov. 16, 1874, at noon. The calendar for that day is as follows: Nos. 64, 25, 65, 66, 67, 72, 73, 74.

COMMOM PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

DECISION AGAINST THE CITY POWERS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Jackson vs. The Mayor.—In the year 1868, Mr. Jackson made a contract with the Aqueduct Board by which he was to design models for a group of statuary to be placed over the entrance door of the south gate house of the new Reservoir. The models were to be delivered either on board a vessel at Leghorn, Italy, or Munich, Germany, as the board might elect. The price agreed on was $3,300. Mr. Jackson completed the models according to the contract, and notified the City, but the latter refused to receive them or fulfill the contract. This action was brought to recover from the City the contract price. The City defended the suit on ground that no appropriation was ever made to cover the expenses of the work, that the necessity for making the contract was never certified by any head of any department, nor was the work authorized by the Common Council, and that there was no money in the City Treasury to pay the claim. On the trial the defenses were all overruled as insufficient, and judgment was entered against the City for the claim, interest, and costs. An appeal by the City was argued yesterday, and at the close of the argument judgment was affirmed, the court holding that the Aqueduct Board had power to make the contract without a previous appropriation or the concurrence of the Common Council, and that the want of money in the Treasury was no defense.

John E. Lawrence for plaintiff; David J. Dean for the Mayor.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange sales-room yesterday James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. A. Williams, Esq., Referee, the lease for five years from May, 1870, of the premises No. 102 Norfolk street, for $25 over lien of $275—total, $300.

R. V. Harnett adjourned the Superior Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of West Forty-eighth street, 97 feet east of Eighth avenue, to Dec. 4.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of West Thirty-fourth street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue, to Nov. 27.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

There is only one public sale of real estate announced for to-day at the Exchange, which is as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the premises on the south side of Eightieth street, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, 25x100.11, n. s. of 112th st., 175 ft. e. of 5th av., and 1 gore lot, 25x51.6x38x52, adjoining on front	$5,600

By R. V. Harnett.

1 frame house and lot, 25x100, s. s. of 85th st., 250 ft. w. of 3d av.	$6,794

By Joseph McGuire.

The premises, No. 95 Crosby st., e. s., 138.4 ft. s. of Prince st., 25.9x67.8x26.9x68.9	$11,250

By Hugh N. Camp.

4 lots, each 25x100, e. s. of Broadway, 400 ft. n. of Boston road, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, $250 each	$820
3 lots, each 25x100, adjoining the above on e. s. of Broadway, $185 each	555

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

By James M. Miller.

Lease for 5 years, from May, 1870, of premises No. 102 Norfolk st.	$300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

Bleecker st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Laurens st., widened on South 5th av., 25x125; Marianne Power, widow, and Eliza and Thomasa J. Vyse, and Mary and Thomas E. Power, and William L. Power, to Gustavus A. Sacchi	$26,500
Chestnut st., No. 26, e. s., 23.3 ft. s. of Madison st., 25.1x44.10 to n. w. s. New-Bowery, by 35.4x69.10; L. Johnson to Mary C., wife of W. P. Powers	6,625
Waverley st., s. s., 360.9 ft. e. of Central av., 100x125; Morris st., n. s., 221.4 ft. e. of Central av., 100x125; Morris st., s. s., 160.11 ft. s. e. of Central av., 75x125; Morris st., s. s., 300 ft. n. w. of Madison av.; 100x125; T. M. Squire to B. Place	nom.
12th st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x106.6; 11th st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100; T. S. Preston to the Roman Catholic Church, St. Anns, New-York	nom.
27th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x98.9; C. F. Livermore to J. Riley	25,000
17th st., s. s., 244 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x92; Catharine, wife Patrick Ryan, to Caroline, wife Henry Zach	8,000
26th st., No. 19 West, n. s., 475 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Gustavus A. Sacchi to Louisa F. Sacchi	nom.
27th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x98.9; John Riley to Emma R., wife Charles F. Livermore	25,000
35th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; N. Brown to W. Brown	5,650
38th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; J. Baier to G. A. Haas	23,000
48th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; T. Schraff to L. Moll	24,000
49th st., s. s., 214.2 ft. e. of 7th av., 21.5x109.4; J. M. Pinkney, Referee, to Louisa and Henry Hoquet, partition	19,900
57th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; J. Riley to Emma R., wife of C. F. Livermore	38
Same property; C. F. Livermore to J. Riley	38
58th st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5, foreclosure; E. D. Gale to J. R. Smith	33,100
121st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100.11; J. and W. C. Spears to Mary E., wife of W. B. Mott	8,000
124th st., n. s., 177.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11; 124th st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th av., widened, 25x100.11; D. Houston to H. C. White	20,500
145th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x99.11; 144th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av, 100x99.11; C. F. Livermore to J. Riley	nom.
145th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x99.11; 144th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x99.11; J. Riley to Emma R., wife of C. F. Livermore	nom.
Avenue A, n. w. corner of 122d st., 25.2x100; 22d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; 123d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; C. B. Alexander, Referee, to F. W. Weeks	14,000
Avenue A, southerly corner Cedar st, 100x100; Morrisania; William Campbell to Herman Polye and Joseph Spangenberg	4,000
Avenue C, w. s., 46 ft. s. of 17th st., 23x88; J. Stalbener to J. Falk	17,500
Central av., w. s., one acre; indefinite, (Kingsbridge,) Elizabeth, wife of James Neil, to Patrick H. Doherty	4,000
Cortlandt av., e. s., 50 ft. s. w. of Waverly st., 50x105, Morrisania; William Hartley to Isaac W. Dunsmore	5,000
Madison av., n. e. corner Orchard st., 125x100, West Farms; Sarah J. Bywater to W. H. & E. Conover, and E. A. Jackson	3,000
Opdyke av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard to Sarah, wife of William P. Daniels	275
1st av., w. s., 120.5 ft. s. of 50th st., 20x56.3; Doska E., wife of John E. Rader, to Albert A. Hayden, ½ part	1,000
3d av., e. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 124th st., 25x100; D. Houston to H. C. White	30,000
3d av., e. s., 84 ft. n. of 146th st., 28x66.2, Morrisania; Henry F. Pultz to Timothy Donovan; foreclosure	3,955
5th av., e. s., 42 ft. s. of 27th st., 21x100; John Riley to Emma R., wife of Charles F. Livermore	nom.
5th av., e. s., 112.10 ft. n. of 26th st., 21.8x100; John Riley to Emma R., wife of Charles F. Livermore	90
Same property; Charles F. Livermore to J. Riley	90
Plots Nos. 61 and 74, Townsend Poole, E st., West Farms; Theodore M. Squires to Barker Place	nom.
Plots Nos. 62 and 64, E st., West Farms; T. M. Squires to B. Place and J. H. Cheever	nom.
Plots Nos. 61 and 64 and 74, Townsend Poole, E st., West Farms; B. Place to Annie M. Place	nom.
Plot No. 64, Townsend Poole, E st., West Farms; J. H. Cheever to B. Place	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 132, second floor, 7 years; per year	$1,020
Church st., No. 165, first-floor basement, and Leonard st., No. 69, sub-basement, 4¾ years from 1870; per year	7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst. six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

A FEW EXTRA CHOICE LOTS ON 72D st. Boulevard, between the grand entrances into Central Park and Riverside Park, for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED FOUR-story brown-stone-front house on 37th st., near 5th av. The house is in first-rate order and has dining-room extension, butler's pantry, &c. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—BELOW PANIC PRICES, A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x62x100; 46th st., near 5th av. Must be sold at once. Possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 38th st., near Park avenue; premises in first-class order; immediate possession. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST FOUR LOTS, INCLUDING corner, on 5th av., near 72d st. grand entrance into Central Park; magnificent, unequaled view of the park, mall, lake, &c.; excavated; easy terms.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Building plots in the Summer village of "Mountainside" can be had for $10 each. See maps at office of J. T. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., New-York City.

OWN YOUR HOME.

Twelve thousand acres in five, ten, and fifteen-acre lots, suitable for all crops, in New-Jersey, half way to Philadelphia on railroad.

$25 PER ACRE.

Quarter cash, balance three and five years. Climate cures diseases of the throat and lungs, kidneys, liver, &c.

NO FEVER AND AGUE.

No better land or more healthy climate to be found. Address or call at No. 153 Broadway. Circulars mailed free. R. CAMPBELL.

EXECUTORS' SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land, plenty of fruit, good buildings, in good order; near to depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. N. SKINner, Prospect st., New-Haven, Conn.; lot 200x246 feet; house, 50x62; all modern conveniences; a very desirable residence, not far from the colleges.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.
GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.
BY COLE & MURPHY,
Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton st., and Nos. 354 to 358 Adams st.
TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock.
At Sales-rooms.
POSITIVE SALE OF THE

EAST SIDE PARK LANDS

COMPRISING 1,000 OF THE BEST LOCATED LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Sold by order of the
BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSIONERS,
Under an act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1870, and the act amending the same, passed June 18, 1873,
AND LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

	Number of Lots.		Number of Lots.
Prospect place	40	Underhill av.	67
Park place	89	Washington av.	101
Butler st.	111	Flatbush av.	57
Douglass st.	96	Union st.	67
Degraw st.	81	President st.	57
Eastern Parkway	85	Carroll st.	47
Plaza	18	Crown st.	38
Vanderbilt av.	24	Montgomery st.	37

All of which boulevards, parkways, avenues and streets are in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park. The 1,000 lots are situated east of Flatbush av., adjacent to and fronting Prospect Park and the plaza entrance, on high ground, and comprise an area of 130 acres, which in itself must form a first-class neighborhood, a restrictive clause in the terms of sale prohibiting the erection of any buildings that would be deemed detrimental thereto. This property is the same distance from the New-York City Hall that 23d st., New-York, is, and but one-half the distance that the Central Park is from the same point. Corresponding lots adjacent to Central Park are selling for $50,000 each, and the completion of the Bridge will practically make us one City.

RECOLLECT THIS IS NOT
AN EXPERIMENTAL SALE TO TRY THE MARKET,
BUT A
PEREMPTORY ONE OF CITY PROPERTY,
Authorized by act of Legislature,
AND EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD
AND THE TITLE GUARANTEED
BY THE
CITY OF BROOKLYN.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE MOST LIBERAL,
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR TEN YEARS.
AT SEVEN PER CENT.

For maps, terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row; Furniture, &c., No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
REAL ESTATE EVENT OF TWENTY YEARS!
RESULTS OF THE GREAT PANIC OF 1873.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF

1,000
OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS,

FORMERLY OLD DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY, NEAR

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN,

At unreserved and unlimited auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 17,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
(if stormy, next fair day,)
by order of Robert Turner, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Brothers.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND!
COLOSSAL TENT!
HARRISON!
COLLATION!

The most extraordinary chance for speculative investment that has ever been offered since the foundation of Brooklyn, in 1642, for

REAL ESTATE IS DOWN AND OWNER MUST SELL for whatever the property will bring.

Look at the lots before the day of sale. Coney Island horse-cars will take you from Hamilton or Fulton Ferry every ten minutes daily to the ground, and an agent will be there to show it.

For maps and other information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York; or No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP DATER, DECEASED.
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY LOTS
IN THE NEW TWENTY-THIRD WARD, NEW-YORK CITY, as annexed, (formerly town of West Farms,)
THREE MILES from CENTRAL PARK,
Situate on 152d, 154th, and 156th sts.,
WESTCHESTER AVENUE,
CONCORD, TINTON, BEACH, PROSPECT, AND NEW AVENUES.
To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is in the immediate vicinity of the estates of Messrs. Faile, Spofford, Denison, and Barretto, and about one and a quarter miles from Harlem Bridge, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Descriptive maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.
WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys,
No. 9 Pine st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers,
Will sell at Auction,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
at 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following property:

FIRST AVENUE.—No. 397, the four-story and basement brick house, size 24 feet 8¼ inches wide by 60 deep, lot 24.8¼x75. And the very valuable leasehold property on

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET—Nos. 47 and 49, the two three-story brick dwellings, size 12½x60 each, lot 25x104. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER, on Park av., near 39th st., a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; fully and handsomely furnished; will only be rented to a private family. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $14,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD COMMISSION WILL BE GIVEN A first-class salesman (now in the cigar trade in New-York City) to sell my cigar and tobacco bags by sample. M. D. BOWERS, No. 17 Brattle square, Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Galliher	Clerk	Rockaway, L. I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vince't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1868.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1873.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	34 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Phillippi Le Morgue	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public.
City and County of New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

Terms, $25 for the course.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCOUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A LADY NOW TEACHING IN A NEW-YORK school would give private lessons after 2 P. M.; lessons in penmanship, mathematics, and English branches. Address SCHOOL, No. 64 Irving place.

A PARISIAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, DEsires to give lessons at her own residence, or at the houses of her pupils. Address Mlle. E. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WILL GIVE private instruction. Address Temple, No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 69,290, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

LOST—ABOUT TWO WEEKS SINCE, AT BOOTH'S Theatre, a lady's BROCHE SHAWL. A lady left information at theatre, but address was misplaced. Will finder please address HALL, No. 106 6th av., City?

LOST.—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A BLACK POCKet-book containing about $35 and some papers. If finder will call at No. 406 West 22d st., he will be suitably rewarded.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12..9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th.....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th..2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th.1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st..2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th......2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
North-east corner 19th st. and Pennsylvania av.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1874.

Proposals for dredging in the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers, Va., will be received until noon of MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT,
United States Civil Engineer.

FOR FURNISHING GAS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioner of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 20, 1874, for furnishing gas, &c., for public lamps for a period of four months commencing Jan. 1, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

LAUNDRIES.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC............SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 11 | JAVA.......WED., Nov. 25
*RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin.......Nov. 11, 3 P. M. | Italy....Saturday, Nov. 21.
Egypt...Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen.Sat'day, Nov. 28
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....................Friday, Nov. 13, at 8 A. M

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES...........................Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS.............................Nov. 27
For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA..Nov. 4
CLARIBEL.......................................Nov. 19

The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..........................Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE...........................Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....................Saturday..Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA..................Wednesday, Nov. 25
STATE OF INDIANA..................Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA..................Wednesday, Dec. 23

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES.....................Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..............Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD.......Oct. 29 | OHIO...............Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA.....Nov. 5 | *KENILWORTH.....Nov. 26
ILLINOIS..........Nov. 12 | INDIANA...............Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA................................Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA..................................Thursday, Dec. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA................................Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO................................Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina,	Nov. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 14.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAN, H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.